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1034

PLANTS

for
Idaho
Gardens

Petrie Landscape Nurseries
BOISE, IDAHO

Plants for Idaho Gardens

1934

A. A. A. and N. R. A.—All our prices and operations will be governed by National and Local Nursery Codes when approved.

Petrie Landscape Nurseries
BOISE, IDAHO

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Forwarding and Shipping

SHIPPING SEASON opens from February 15 to March 1 on spring; fall iris shipments begin in July; peonies begin to go out in September and woody and perennial plants as soon as dormant and continuing till the ground freezes. Local movement of any stock balled and burlapped may be made at any time when the ground is open.

INSPECTION certificate is sent with each shipment.

GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS—All goods are guaranteed true to name, full count, up to grade and in good condition when shipped. Our stock is of the highest grade, well grown and thrifty, insuring its success if properly handled with favorable soil conditions after transplanting.

WE CAN GIVE NO GUARANTEE ON THE LIFE OF THE STOCK, as we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands.

INSURANCE—On plantings made by us we do make replacement of plants dying during the first season but this is done on an insurance basis, the premium being part of the original cost and no replacements are made on plantings which have not been paid for.

CLAIMS must be made within five days of receipt of goods. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition IS NOT RETURNABLE.

GOODS IN TRANSIT are at the purchaser's risk.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE WHILE IN TRANSIT MUST BE MADE AGAINST THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OUR OWN TRUCKS cover the Boise Valley pretty thoroughly about once a week during the shipping season. Charges on these shipments are nominal.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be sent as directed, but when without instructions, we will use our own judgment in forwarding.

ALL ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED SUBJECT TO previous sale, to damage by weather or similar conditions, and to the following terms and conditions:

PRICES in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations and are subject to change without notice. Prices include packing and delivery to transportation company, with the exception of special bulky pieces for which extra packing will be charged at cost.

STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED at the nurseries by customers will be charged for according to the value of the material chosen, irrespective of the catalogue list price.

RATES—Unless otherwise stated, lots of 1 to 11 plants will take the each rate; Twelve will be sold for the price of ten; fifty will be sold at the 100 rate.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility. Five per cent discount will be given for cash with order thirty days before shipping time or 10 per cent in additional stock; two per cent ten days; thirty days net. Interest at six per cent on all accounts after thirty days.

PLANTING CHARGES, PLANS, ADVICE. No stock will be planted free of charge. Plans will be charged for at a minimum rate of \$5.00 for a lot of about 6000 square feet. Advice requiring trips from the nursery and professional services will be charged for at a rate dependent on the time and skill involved.

A Few Words About Ourselves

FIRST — OUR STOCKS

 T has now been fourteen years since the PETRIE LANDSCAPE NURSERIES was established. This period has been marked by constant effort to furnish Idaho gardens with strong healthy well-grown plants of varieties that would stand up under our sometimes very variable climate. In doing this we have grown and discarded many sorts that seemed good at the time of introduction. We are continuing this policy. We get lots of fun from the experience and we learn a lot from which in the long run you, our clients and customers, reap the benefit in better varieties. We conduct more or less of a plant experimental laboratory and very few plants find their way into our listing without several years' trial or whole-hearted recommendation from people in whom we have confidence.

Of course we have recent introductions that are as yet almost untried but they are selected with care and a constant endeavor is made to stick to the doctrine of reasonable certainty in their behavior locally. Naturally it is impossible to predict what any individual plant will do after it leaves the nursery; all we can do is to see that it leaves us in good viable condition. Occasionally one slips by and we want such errors brought to our attention at once. Proper rectification will be made gladly.



ROCK GARDEN OF H. C. SCHUPPEL—designed and built by Petrie Landscape Nurseries.

MORNING—*The view we saw.*AFTERNOON—*The view we left*

We want to draw your attention to the various groupings in this catalogue. Among the evergreens you will find an extended list of Junipers that are new. Nearly all have thrived through three or more years. Among the retinosporas you will note a reduction. Recent severe winters have thinned them down to a select clan of hardy ones.

Among deciduous trees you will find few new names. The past years, however, have given an increased appreciation and a growing demand for many of the smaller flowering types: peaches, crabs, cherries, sophoras and koelreuterias. Look them over. There is a world of beauty in the list.

Among shrubs we have a galaxy of ancients and honorables as well as new ones of good estate. We constantly try out in quantities new and little known shrubs. At present we have many scarcely known species of barberry, cotoneaster and broom which we are trying out. Some of them will be good. Azaleas, too, are being grown more and more as people take a greater interest in the finer and perhaps just a shade more difficult plants. Don't hesitate to try new things. Once in a while you will be disappointed but by the law of averages your pleasure and experience with the successes will overbalance the poor guesses.

Our perennial lists have grown very extensively. Today, we can furnish in some quantity several hundred varieties. Our iris and peonies have long been well known. We can take as much pride today in our listings of aster, phlox, primulas, pinks, day lilies, campanulas, chrysanthemums and veronica.

In vines we have many of the old and new favorites and draw your attention particularly to our long list of pot grown large flowered clematis. Everyone knows Jackmanni, but the others are just as good.

We are not a big nursery. Our stocks are not large but they are at least 90 per cent grown here under our own eyes. What you need or want, order soon. Some things will play out before the season is over. They always have.

SECOND — OUR SERVICE

Our landscape service is older than our nurseries; indeed the nurseries are the outgrowth of the effort to get the stock we needed in our construction activities. All

our construction and design is done under the immediate personal direction of David C. Petrie, who has had almost 25 years of training and experience in this work. His technical training was obtained in one of the best institutions of America as far back as 1909 and has been reenforced by almost continuous study and experience both in construction and the adaptability of plants to various uses.

The proper development of any grounds can not be undertaken without careful study of the surrounding conditions, after which a well thought out plan can be made. A charge must be made for this commensurate with the work involved but under the new codes now under advisement it will not be less than \$5.00 for the ordinary lot. This is not money wasted. It is well spent. Good planting returns its original cost over and over again in reduced maintenance, in lessened construction costs, in general ease of living to say nothing of the infinitely greater pleasure obtained from the unified balanced plantings that fit their surroundings.

If you so desire you can plant from our plans without help; or, we will do any part of it or all of it. If you desire we will do the complete job by contract. In this way we take complete charge and carry out the work as rapidly as possible in a workman-like manner. Such construction is done on an insurance basis. Under this scheme those plants dying during the first season are replaced without further cost. The insurance premium is included in the original contract price.

THIRD — OUR SHOW GROUNDS

Very frequently people tell us they have so small an area—only a fifty foot lot—that they have no room for any planting. During the last two years we have been developing a show and display ground at the nursery. We have taken half an acre and broken it up into half a dozen ordinary fifty foot back yards. When completed each will be separate and distinct yet all will be tied together into one unit. One is a rose garden; it is well under way. A second is a perennial garden; it is practically complete. A third is to be a rock garden and aquatic development; it is still in the construction stage. The others are yet future.

In a trip through most of the great nurseries of the Middle West last summer we saw no comparable developments. This is an effort to show different styles of gardens and different groupings of plants for definite effects and each within the boundaries of the ordinary back yard. The plants used are our old common favorites as well as the newer introductions. We are trying to get each in a setting that will enhance its own beauties. Naturally such gardens will be subject to periodic change, each one trying to bring out new beauties.

Our perennial garden covers practically a whole lot—we had to expand it to get in all the varieties we wanted. The shrub background is based mostly on French lilacs—twenty varieties of them—tied together with many shrub species and with occasional flowering crabs, peaches, etc. The main features of the herbaceous beds give seasonal displays of bulbs and dwarf edgings; columbines, iris and peonies; delphiniums in several combinations; phlox; and later chrysanthemums carry the display on till frost.

These show grounds are intended for the garden minded public. We hope to have everything clearly and distinctly labeled. We want you to use them as often as you please and as long as you please and we hope you will get increasing pleasure and profit from them as the years go by.

FOURTH — OUR PRICES

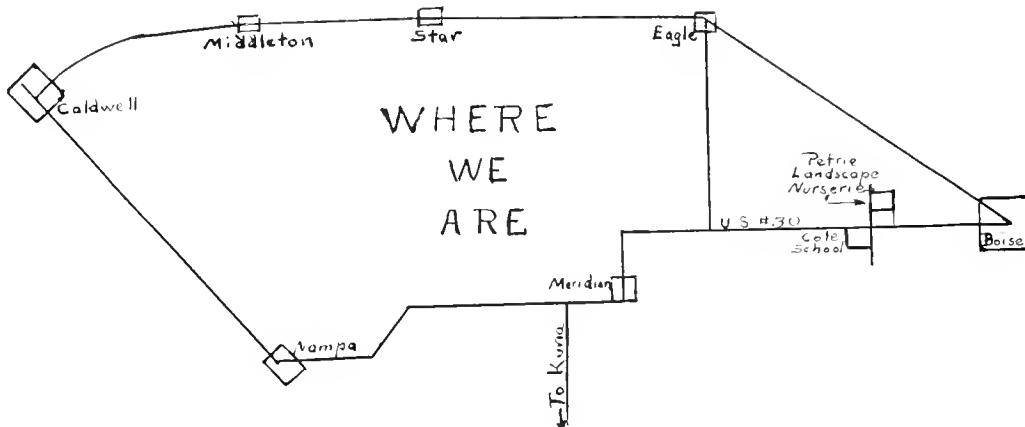
It would seem that we are entering an era of higher prices. In the nursery industry there has been an orgy of disastrous price cutting. We have in the past years cut our prices to what we felt was fair under the economic conditions under which we now live. Many of the newer lists are consistently higher than last season. In a very few cases we have raised prices this spring. In a good many more we have lowered them. Most of them are as they were last season. They are fair prices for good stock and are in line with the prices quoted from all over the country for similar quality.

We do not sell cheap plants. Some are not expensive but they are just as good for their size as the larger ones. Personally we would rather sell you one good heavy plant than two small ones. It is our business to make them ready for you in sizes that are big enough to go on and grow satisfactorily. The risks with small plants are very much greater.

We want to be of assistance to you in your planting problems. We want our work above all to be helpful and permanent. If you will write or call us we will endeavor to please you with a well done job at a reasonable price.

FIFTH — OUR LOCATION

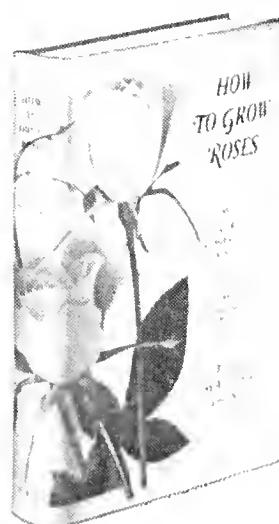
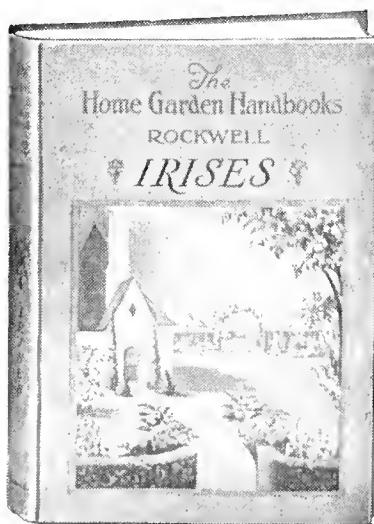
The Petrie Landscape Nurseries are located just a couple of hundred yards north of Cole School and the Blue Bell Tourist Park on U. S. Highway number 30. We are about sixteen miles from Nampa and four from Boise with paved roads practically to our door. The illustration below shows the road system of the valley in relation to us.



SIXTH — OUR BOOKS

A good gardener reads. Information of greatest value is permanently anchored down by a book. We carry in stock some of the MacMillan publications and can get any you want on short notice. Among those of value we list:

Evergreens for the Small Place—Rockwell.....	\$1.00
Rock Gardens—Rockwell.....	1.00
Shrubs — Rockwell.....	1.00
Iris — Rockwell	1.00
Lawns — Rockwell	1.00
How to Grow Roses—Pylo-McFarland-Stevens	2.00
The Gardener—L. H. Bailey.....	2.00
Home Flower Growing—E. C. Volz	3.50



Evergreens

Abies balsamea—*Balsam Fir*—One of the darkest colored evergreens throughout the entire year. Foliage aromatic. Cones purple.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00

A. concolor—*Silver Fir*—Graceful evergreen with silvery foliage surpassing the Colorado Blue Spruce in appearance.

18 to 24 inches	\$3.25
2 to 3 feet	4.00
3 to 4 feet	5.00

CHAMAECYPARIS

Cypress and Retinospora

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana filifera glauca—A compact somewhat drooping bluish-green foliage form of Lawson Cypress that is really hardy.

24 to 30 inches	\$3.75
30 to 36 inches	4.50

JUNIPERUS—The Junipers.

Among the evergreens the junipers are the one best bet for our conditions. They are perfectly hardy and readily adapt themselves to our climate and soils. Plants of any desired form can be found to fit any place in the landscape. Then, too, they are so feathery and graceful and have such infinite color variation in the winter that they are indispensable.

Juniperus chinensis—The Chinese Juniper is the oriental counterpart of our Red Cedar. It has much the same habit of growth with more prickly foliage of silvery green appearance. Like the red cedar there are numerous sub species and varieties.

12 inch	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet	2.50
3 to 4 feet	3.00
4 to 5 feet	4.50

J. chinensis femina—A more open, more widely spreading form of the type. The foliage is not so spiny.

15 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
30 to 36 inches	3.50

J. chinensis pfitzeriana—Pfitzer Juniper is a semi-prostrate very feathery blue green juniper of spreading habit.

9 to 12 inches	\$.75
12 to 15 inches	1.25
15 to 18 inches	1.75
18 to 24 inches	2.75
24 to 30 inches	3.50
36 to 42 inches	5.00

J. chinensis pyramidalis Blue—A bluish-green foliage plant of exceptionally narrow habit. Dense grower and always good looking.

2 to 3 feet	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet	4.50
4 to 5 feet	6.00

C. pisifera filifera—A lacy appearing slow growing Japanese cypress with pendulous light green foliage.

24-inch spread	\$3.50
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C. obtusa gracilis—A narrow growing form of Hinoki cypress with fern-like foliage of deep green with slightly drooping branchlets.

12 inches	\$1.25
18 to 24 inches	\$2.25

C. squarossa nana—A very dwarf slow-growing form with very dense foliage of grey green in summer and deep reddish purple in winter. Good in the rock garden.

12 to 15 inches	\$3.00
15 to 18 inches	3.50

J. communis—The common juniper is a very pleasing evergreen of rather slow growth with dense silver green leavies and upright growth.

9 to 12 inches	\$.75
12 to 15 inches	\$1.00

J. communis depressa—Vase formed Juniper. This is an ideal plant for low groupings. It is a semi-upright habit of growth with an open vase shape.

12 to 15 inches	\$1.75
15 to 18 inches	2.25
18 to 24 inches	3.00

J. communis depressa plumosa—Andorra juniper. A flat prostrate form seldom getting over 18 inches tall but with considerable spread. A rich purple bronze in winter.

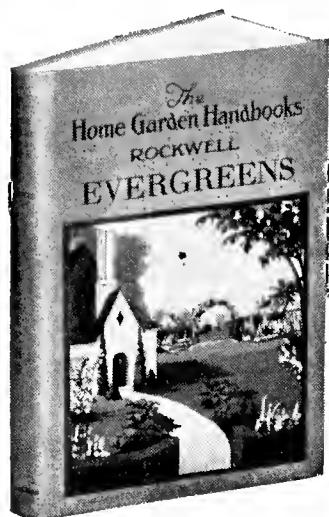
9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
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J. communis hibernica—Irish Juniper is a slender columnar form well adapted to shearing. Very formal in outline.

9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
18 to 24 inches	2.00
24 to 30 inches	2.50
30 to 36 inches	3.00

J. exelsa striata—Greek Juniper is a very popular compact form rarely getting over 5 feet. Makes a broad pyramid.

9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
15 to 18 inches	2.00
18 to 24 inches	2.75
24 to 30 inches	3.50



<i>J. japonica Bandai Sugi</i> —A dwarf specimen suitable for the rock garden. Some what like <i>J. sabina</i> in habit of growth but more open, more graceful.	
12 to 18 inches	\$2.50
18 to 24 inches	3.50
24 to 30 inches	5.00
<i>J. sabina</i> —Savin Juniper is a dark green semi-erect shrubby form with light blue berries in winter. Valuable in the border, the foundation planting or in the large rock garden.	
12 to 15 inches	\$1.25
15 to 18 inches	1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.50
24 to 30 inches	3.25
30 to 36 inches	5.00
<i>J. sabina pyramidalis</i> —This form of savin juniper is narrow growing and erect. Good for height in masses of other savins or a grouping of three or more makes a lovely formed mass.	
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50
18 to 24 inches	2.00
Larger sizes on application.	
<i>J. sabina tamariscifolia</i> —A prostrate tamarisk leafed form of savin. A good trailer.	
Small plants	\$.75
12 to 15 inches	1.75
<i>J. sabina Von Ehron</i> —A larger growing more spreading form of <i>J. sabina</i> that is quite open and graceful.	
24 to 30 inches	\$3.00
30 to 36 inches	4.00
<i>J. scopulorum</i> —Black Hills juniper is a very variable, attractive evergreen, usually with silvery foliage. In form about like the red cedar.	
9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
2 to 3 feet	3.00
3 to 4 feet	4.00
<i>J. scopulorum Hilli</i> —Hill's silver Juniper is a selected grafted form of <i>J. scopulorum</i> with silver foliage. The color is brightest in summer. It grows fast, bushy and shapely.	
12 to 15 inches	\$1.25
24 to 30 inches	4.00
30 to 36-inches	5.00

<i>J. squamata Meyeri</i> —The Fish Tail or Meyers' Juniper is a novelty of unusual merit. The leaves are plump, pointed and prickly, and of bright shining blue color. The foliage appears of different colors at different angles. There are distinct tones of green, white and pinkish red. Irregular in form it makes an attractive accent or fits well in rock planting.	
18 to 24 inches	\$3.75
<i>J. virginiana</i> —The Red Cedar is one of our oldest, most popular and best known evergreens. It is compact, close growing, beautifully colored in fall and winter with good green in summer.	
18 to 24 inches	\$1.75
24 to 30 inches	2.25
30 to 36 inches	2.75
3 to 4 feet	3.50
<i>J. virginiana Burki</i> —A tall narrow grower with steel blue foliage. Very symmetrical.	
30 to 36 inches	\$4.25
<i>J. virginiana elegantissima</i> —The Gold Tip Red Cedar is a rare and striking evergreen with good green foliage with bright golden tips of new growth. It is one of the few really good gold-tipped evergreens. Will grow either as a semi-erect or upright plant.	
24 to 30 inches	\$3.00
<i>J. virginiana Kosteri</i> —Kosters Juniper is a spreading type much like Pfitzer. A wide-spreading blue green form that seldom exceeds two or three feet in height.	
18 to 24 inches	\$2.00
24 to 30 inches	2.75
30 to 36 inches	3.50
36 to 42 inches	5.00
<i>J. virginiana glauca</i> —The Silver Cedar is an erect open-growing form with silvery foliage and light blue berries.	
18 to 24 inches	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet	2.50
Larger sizes on application.	
<i>J. virginiana globosa</i> —This is a globular form which needs shearing to develop density. Good color.	
24 to 30 inches	\$4.00
<i>J. virginiana Schotti</i> —Schott's Red Cedar is a form that does not change color throughout the year. The foliage is a bright yellowish green.	
3 to 4 feet	\$4.00
<i>J. virginiana tripartita</i> —The Fountain Red Cedar is a robust spreading type of good form and color. A little taller than Pfitzer.	
12 to 18 inches	\$1.25
18 to 24 inches	1.75
<i>J. virginiana welzenbergia</i> —A very rare prostrate and dense growing silvery green juniper.	
9 to 12 inches	\$1.50

The PINES and SPRUCES

The pines and spruces make up a large list of magnificent evergreens. They are very necessary in large landscape compositions. For windbreaks and screens they are unexcelled and in their long and charming youth they can be used where dwarfer sorts should go.

Picea canadensis—The white spruce is a compact tall growing silvery foliaged evergreen which is not particular about soils.

3 to 4 feet \$4.00

P. excelsa—The Norway spruce is a fast-growing, dark green tree of wide cultivation. After it is forty or thereabouts it gets scraggly.

3 to 4 feet \$3.00

4 to 5 feet 4.50

5 to 6 feet 6.00

P. pungens glauca—Colorado Blue Spruce. The ordinary Colorado Blue spruce.

24 to 30 inches \$5.00

P. pungens Moerheimi—A grafted select form of Colorado blue with intense silver blue foliage.

15 to 18 inches \$2.75

18 to 24 inches 3.25

Pinus austriaca—Austrian or Black Pine is a dense-growing pine with very dark green unchanging foliage of unusual length. Not a fast grower.

18 to 24 inches \$2.00

2 to 3 feet 2.50

3 to 4 feet 4.00

P. densiflora—Japanese Red Pine is a rapid growing open formed pine with long fine bright green needles.

2 to 3 feet \$2.50

4 to 5 feet 5.00

P. mugho—Dwarf mountain pine is a dense compact grower attaining a great spread without great height. A lovely dark green shrubby pine that will grow almost anywhere.

12 to 15 inch spread \$1.75

15 to 18 inches 2.50

18 to 24 inches 3.00

24 to 30 inches 3.50

P. resinosa—Red Pine is a magnificent tall pine with strong branches and dark green foliage.

2 to 3 feet \$2.50

3 to 4 feet 3.50

4 to 5 feet 5.00

P. sylvestris—Scotch Pine is the most commonly planted of the pines. A very fast grower with short, light green needles.

2 to 3 feet \$2.50

3 to 4 feet 3.25

Pseudotsuga Douglasi—Douglas fir is a heavy grower with foliage like the hemlock.

18 to 24 inches \$2.00

2 to 3 feet 2.75

3 to 4 feet 3.75

5 to 6 feet 5.00

THUYA—The Arbor Vitae

Thuya occidentalis Columbia—A dwarf form of American arborvitae with golden tips in spring. Prefers partial shade.

18 to 24 inches \$1.00

24 to 30 inches 1.50

T. occidentalis compacta—Parsons' arborvitae is a slow grower of almost globular shape. It never gets any height.

12 to 15 inches \$1.25

15 to 18 inches 1.50

18 to 24 inches 2.00

24 to 30 inches 2.75

T. occidentalis conica densa—This is a very slow grower; a dwarf that really stays dwarf.

15 to 18 inches \$2.00

18 to 24 inches 3.00

T. occidentalis pyramidalis—Pyramidal American arborvitae is a narrow growing tall form much used in foundation plantings in some types of architecture.

12 to 15 inches \$1.00

15 to 18 inches 1.25

18 to 24 inches 1.75

24 to 30 inches 2.25

30 to 36 inches 3.00

36 to 42 inches 3.75

42 to 48 inches 5.00

T. occidentalis Rosenthalli—Rosenthal's arborvitae is a dwarf pyramidal form that grows about six feet.

12 to 15 inches 1.00

18 to 24 inches 2.00

24 to 30 inches 3.50

T. occidentalis Woodwardi—Woodward's Globe arborvitae is a dwarf form, very round and very green but like all other arborvitae it browns in winter.

12 to 15 inches \$1.50

15 to 18 inches 1.75

T. occidentalis spicata alba—A dwarf conical form with white tips on the new growth.

15 to 18 inches \$2.00

24 to 30 inches 3.50

T. orientalis pyramidalis—The oriental form is a finer foliaged type than the American. Useful in the same way but will stand a great deal more heat.

24 to 30 inches \$2.25

30 to 36 inches 3.00

36 to 42 inches 3.75

T. orientalis texana glauca—This is a form originating in Texas with lovely blue green foliage in summer and purple bronze in winter. It is the best colored

arborvitae we have seen but is a little open in habit of growth.

24 to 30 inches.....	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00

TAXUS—The Yews

Taxus cuspidata nana—Dwarf Japanese yew is a very dark green foliaged spreading evergreen with bright red soft berries.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$3.50
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T. media hicksii—Hicks yew is a hybrid we have tried for a number of years. It is a lovely narrow column of dark green and unlike other yews does not sunburn.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$2.00
15 to 18 inches.....	3.00
18 to 24 inches.....	4.00

T. canadensis—Canadian yew is a dark green spreading yew of good form. It must be used in the shade, however, as it will burn up in our intense heat.

12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.50
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Deciduous Trees

Acer campestre—The English Field Maple is a rough barked, more or less irregular growing tree with a darker and smaller leaf than other maples.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$1.50
12 to 14 feet.....	2.50

A. dasycarpum—The common soft maple is the well known rapid grower with deeply cut leaves.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$.75
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25
12 to 14 feet.....	1.75
14 to 16 feet.....	2.25
16 to 18 feet.....	3.00
18 to 20 feet.....	4.00

A. platanoides—Norway Maples grow much more rapidly than they are given credit for doing. They are round headed and give very dense shade.

12 to 14 feet.....	\$3.75
14 to 16 feet.....	4.50
16 to 18 feet.....	6.00
18 to 20 feet.....	7.50

A. rubrum—The scarlet or swamp maple is a very striking tree with scarlet blossoms and fruits and brilliant red foliage in fall. Needs plenty of water.

6 to 8 feet.....	\$.75
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25

Aesculus hippocastanum—Horse chestnuts are very slow growing but make magnificent trees with their large leaves and striking white spikes of bloom.

2 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
4 to 6 feet.....	2.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.75
8 to 10 feet.....	3.50
10 to 12 feet.....	4.50

Betula alba—European White Birch is an upright growing form from which the other sorts have sprung. A white barked tree of great beauty particularly when grouped with pines and spruces.

8 to 10 feet.....	\$1.75
10 to 12 feet	2.25

B. alba laciniata pendula—Cut Leaf Weeping Birch is well enough known for its grace and beauty, so that a description is unnecessary.

5 to 6 feet	\$1.50
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B. alba purpurea—A purple leafed form of white birch that is very striking and not too contrasty.

8 to 10 feet	\$5.00
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B. alba Youngii—Young's weeping Birch is an exaggerated weeper. It must be staked up to get it up to the required height.

½-inch calipre.....	\$1.50
1-inch calipre	2.00
2-inch calipre.....	4.00
3-inch calipre.....	6.00

Carpinus betulus—European Hornbeam is a very hardwooded small tree with beech-like foliage hanging on all winter.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.75
6 to 8 feet.....	2.25
8 to 10 feet.....	3.50
14 to 16 feet.....	6.00

Catalpa bungei—This is the round-headed type tree with typical large catalpa foliage.

2-year heads.....	\$2.00
3-year heads.....	2.50

Cercis canadensis—The red bud or Judas tree can be used either as a small tree or large shrub. It is very showy with its masses of pea like magenta bloom.

4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00

Cladrastis tinctoria—The Yellow wood. A wide spreading tree with somewhat pendulous branches. It has compound leaves turning yellow in autumn. The blossom is white, rare and good.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00
4 to 6 feet.....	1.50

Cornus florida—The Flowering dogwood has not been grown extensively in this locality. There are a few, however, that are doing well. Large four petaled white blossom followed by red berries. Dogwoods must be balled and burlapped.

2 to 4 feet	\$1.00
4 to 6 feet	3.00

Crataegus carriere—Carrier's Thorne. A very compact narrow growing tree with large white bloom and scarlet fruits about an inch or more in diameter. These hang on all winter.

5 to 6 feet	\$1.50
10 to 12 feet	5.00

C. cordata—Washington thorne is one of the most attractive thornes. It is a round headed form with age and covered with large scarlet berry clusters. It is much to be preferred to mountain ash under our conditions.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet	1.50
8 to 10 feet	2.50
10 to 12 feet	3.00

C. oxyacantha Paulii—Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn is a narrow growing red double blossomed form that has become so popular.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.50
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Fagus sylvatica—European Beech. No tree is more admired or planted less. Smooth gray bark, a slow grower with heavily buttressed roots. Rich golden color in fall and bronzy leaves remaining on all winter. Balled and burlapped.

3 to 4 feet	\$2.00
4 to 6 feet	3.00
6 to 8 feet	4.00
8 to 10 feet	5.00

Fraxinus americana—White ash is an excellent shade tree particularly where light is wanted late in spring and early in fall. Tall, well formed, clean limbed tree.

4 to 6 feet	\$.75
6 to 8 feet	1.00
8 to 10 feet	1.25

THE FLOWERING CRABS

The flowering crabs are among the most beautiful of our smaller trees. Some of them are in fact almost shrubs. The blossoms are white, pink or red, the crabs are green, yellow or red. The fall foliage is highly colored. All the following sorts can be had in 4 to 6 feet at \$1.25

Malus atrosanguinea—The Carmine Crab is a dwarf form covered with exquisite carmine bloom.

M. floribunda—Japanese Flowering Crab is a tall growing sort with pink buds, white flowers and yellow fruit.

M. halliana parkmanni—Parkman's crab is another dwarf form with bright rose red, double flowers on long slender stems.

Heavy five year plant \$3.00

10 to 12 feet	\$1.75
12 to 14 feet	2.25
14 to 16 feet	2.75
16 to 18 feet	3.50
18 to 20 feet	4.50

Gymnocladus canadensis—Kentucky Coffee tree is a good looking little known tree which is becoming more popular. The leaf is finely divided and compound. The blossom is white and terminal. A lovely spreading tree.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.50
6 to 8 feet	1.75
8 to 10 feet	2.25
12 to 14 feet	3.50

Juglans cinerea—Butternut or white walnut makes a round topped crown. Sweet edible nuts. A good tree for lawn or border.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.00
6 to 8 feet	1.50

Koelreuteria paniculata—The Japanese varnish tree is a round headed tree with compound leaves the tips of which are reddish in color. The blossoms are golden in an immense terminal panicle in midsummer and are followed by bladder-like seed pods.

8 to 10 feet	\$1.50
10 to 12 feet	2.50
16 to 18 feet	6.00
18 to 20 feet	7.50

Liquidamber styraciflua—The Sweet Gum is another of the less known trees that succeed in sandier soils. The foliage is somewhat like maple and the fall color is a gorgeous purple, crimson and gold. Balled and burlapped.

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50
4 to 6 feet	2.25

Liriodendron tulipifera—Tulip tree. The socalled yellow poplar of the middle west. Tulip like blooms in June. Large handsome foliage. Balled and burlapped.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.75
6 to 8 feet	2.50

M. ioensis—The Iowa crab is from the middle west. Fragrant pink and white blossom.

4 to 6 feet	\$1.25
6 to 8 feet	1.75
14 to 16 foot heavy specimens	\$10.00

M. ioensis Bechteli—A double rose formed variety of the above. Very fragrant.

M. neidwetzkyana—Red Veined Crab. This one is from Russia and has rosy red

flowers and fruit. The wood is reddish, so are the leaves when unfolding.

M. scheideckeri—This is a small narrow tree with masses of small rosy pink bloom.

M. sieboldi—It has small white bloom and red fruit.

4 to 6 feet.....\$1.25

6 to 8 feet.....1.75

8 to 10 feet.....2.50

10 to 12 feet.....3.00

Nyssa sylvatica—The Tupelo is a round headed tree with dark green shining leaves fading in the fall with intense red and scarlet. Fruit dark blue. Balled and burlapped.

4 to 6 feet.....\$3.00

THE FLOWERING PEACHES

Flowering peaches are double forms of peach with very showy red, pink or white blossom. They come early and are well worth while. The fruit is a good flavored white peach. We have the following varieties in 4 to 6 foot stock at

Burbank, Double Pink. Double Red.

In larger sizes, 8 to 10 feet we can offer white, red, pink and variegated at

.....\$2.50

Populus simonsi — Simon's poplar is an erect growing sort something like Lombardy but does not die out in its branches as Lombardy does. Bark is greenish gray. Leaves very good dark green with red venation.

6 to 8 feet.....\$.75

P. sauvoleons przewalskii—A new poplar from Manchuria. Small oval leaves. A slow grower and has distinct merit. Available in fall.

4 to 6 feet.....\$.75

P. nigra betulifolia — A rapid growing Spanish poplar recently introduced. They produce heavy crops of wood. Available in fall.

4 to 6 feet.....\$.75

Platanus occidentalis — The sycamore is one of the best trees for shade purposes in the Boise valley. It is fast growing, large leaved, symmetrical, with gray and white bark.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00

8 to 10 feet.....1.50

12 to 14 feet.....3.00

Prunus pissardi—The purple leafed plum is a round headed small tree with rich colored foliage and pink or white bloom

3 to 4 feet.....\$.75

6 to 8 feet, heavy.....2.00

P. serrulata—The Japanese cherry in all its varieties has been selected from this species.

Seedlings 6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00

P. serrulata—Named varieties—Kwanzan—Double pink Mt. Fugi—Double White, both varieties.

5 to 6 feet.....\$1.50

Japanese weeping cherry—pink weeping.

6 foot standards, 2 yr. heads.....\$3.00

4 to 6 feet.....\$1.75

6 to 8 feet.....2.25

8 to 10 feet.....3.00

10 to 12 feet.....3.50

Q. rubra—Red oaks have larger foliage than the other two species. The leaves are deep rich red in fall.

8 to 10 feet.....\$2.50

10 to 12 feet.....3.00

Robinia pseudoacacia globosa—The Globe locust, a strikingly formal round headed tree fitted for architectural gardens.

2 year heads.....\$2.00

R. pseudoacacia Idaho—A pink everblooming hybrid of rapid growth.

2 year.....\$2.50

Sophora japonica — Japanese Pagoda Tree. A delightful round headed tree with deep green locust-like foliage and masses of creamy bloom in late summer. A scarce plant that is becoming popular as it gets better known.

10 to 12 feet.....\$3.00

12 to 14 feet.....5.00

Sorbus aucuparia — European Mountain Ash. A nice tree with ash-like foliage and clustered white bloom with red berries.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.50

8 to 10 feet.....2.00

Tilia americana — American Linden. An American native basewood with large leaves and white fragrant bloom.

10 to 12 feet.....\$2.50

12 to 14 feet.....3.25

16 to 18 feet.....6.00

20 to 22 feet.....7.50

Salix babylonica—The well known weeping willow.

4 to 6 feet.....\$.75

S. discolor—Pussy willow. Good plants 50c

Ulmus pumila—Siberian elms are very rapid growing graceful trees with great drought resistance after becoming established.

6 to 8 feet.....\$1.00

8 to 10 feet.....1.25

10 to 12 feet.....1.75

12 to 14 feet.....2.50

QUERCUS—The Oaks

Quercus coccinea—The scarlet oak is the showiest of the oaks with its brilliant scarlet fall color.

6 to 8 feet.....\$2.00

Q. palustris—The pin oak makes a shapely and graceful tree with finely cut leaves fading in autumn with rich red color.

Shrubs

Amelanchier canadensis — Shadblush or Juneberry. Large shrub with snowy white bloom in spring. Black berries in June.

18 to 24 inches	\$.60
2 to 3 feet	.75

Amorpha canescens — Lead plant; a dwarf gray foliaged plant for hot places. Blue spike in midsummer. Very rare.

15 to 18 inches	\$.50
18 to 24 inches	.75

A. fruticosa — False indigo. A tall dark locust-like foliaged shrub for moist soils. Flower violet purple.

6 to 8 feet	\$1.00
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Amygdalus communis — Flowering Almond — both pink and white form of this lovely shrub.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
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Aralia pentaphylla — Five fingered aralia is a bright green finely foliaged plant with flowers.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
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A. spinosa — The devil's walking stick. A large growing shrub with striking foliage and massive heads of white bloom.

18 to 24 inches	\$.75
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Aronia arbutifolia — Red choke berry. A strikingly red berried shrub of medium height.

12 to 18 inches	\$.60
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THE DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

The azaleas are about the most showy shrubs that can be grown. These we have are hardy but must be grown in acid soils which can easily be prepared by the use of peat moss. We never have any troubles with them.

Azalea ledifolia — Snow azalea. Showy white of the texture and character of a Madonna lily.

6 to 8 inches heavy	\$1.75
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A. mollis — Shades of apricot, yellow, terra cotta and golden salmon. Very showy.

9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
12 to 18 inches	2.00

18 to 24 inches	2.75
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A. mollis — Miss Louisa Hunewell. Orange yellow shading to salmon.

4 inches	\$.75
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A. mucronulatum — A lavender colored blossom at the time of Forsythia.

12 inches	\$1.75
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A. schlippenbachii — Royal azalea. A vigorous but slow grower. Flowers pale rose pink.

12 inches	\$2.00
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A. Yodogawa — A Japanese species with purplish pink double flowers in early spring.

12-inch light	\$1.50
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A. canescens — Piedmont azalea. Pale pink, delicate carnation fragrance, dwarf slow grower.

9 to 12 inches	\$2.00
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A. calendulacea — Flame azalea. One of the most popular azaleas in our fields. Brilliant burnt orange.

9 to 12 inches	\$2.00
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A. arborescens — Sweet Azalea. A tall grower. White tinged pink in June and July.

9 to 12 inches	\$2.00
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THE BARBERRIES

The barberries make up one of the largest and best groups of berried shrubs for our locality. The foliage of all is always good while the deciduous ones go off in fall glory. In addition to those listed below we have coming along the following species: aristata, canadensis, vulgaris, gaignepaine, and dulcis napa.

Berberis aggregata — A tall handsome red berried sort of striking appearance. Foliage rich red in fall. Very heavy plants.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.25
3 to 4 feet	1.75

B. Julianae — An evergreen sort with black berries. Very good.

8 to 12 inches	\$1.00
12 to 18 inches	1.50

B. korcana — Somewhat similar to the thunbergi; better color in fall foliage and richer display of berries. Grows to six feet, ready in fall.

6 to 8 feet	\$.75
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B. pruinosa — An evergreen species with bluish green foliage not unlike *B. wilsoniae*.

12-inch plants	\$1.00
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B. regelianu — A tall-growing, spreading, red berried sort. Leaves yellow before falling.

9 to 12 inches	\$.50
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12 to 18 inches	.60
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18 to 24 inches	.75
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B. sinensis — A handsome barberry with showy dark red fruit. Available in fall

6 to 8 feet	\$.75
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<i>B. sieboldi</i> —This is a dwarf; very richly colored plant with scarlet berries and brilliant fall color. Very rare.	
9 to 12 inches	\$.75
<i>B. subcauliata</i> —An evergreen species with red berries and grey green leaves.	
9 to 12 inches	\$.75
<i>B. thunbergi</i> —The common Japanese barberry which gives plenty of fall color and red berries all winter.	
12 to 18 inches	\$.40
18 to 24 inches	.60
2 to 3 feet	.75
<i>B. thunbergi atropurpurea</i> — The red leaved form of the above barberry. Gives brilliant red foliage all summer, if in full sun.	
9 to 12 inches	\$.25
12 to 18 inches	.50
18 to 24 inches	.75
<i>B. wilsonae</i> —In mild winters, almost evergreen. Berries, salmon pink.	
9 to 12 inches	\$.50
12 to 18 inches	.75
<i>Buddleia alternifolia</i> —A hardy buddleia with long branches of purple violet blossom at syringa time. Does not kill back in winter.	
\$.75	Larger plants
	\$.150
<i>B. forquhari</i> — A pink lavender form of the common buddleia	
	\$.60
<i>B. Ile de France</i> —A rich deep purple form of the common buddleia. This is new and very rare	
	\$.75
<i>Buxus Boxwood</i> —One of our best broad leafed evergreens.	
Small four-inch plants	\$.25
Large sizes on application.	
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> —The Siberian pea is a tall hardy shrub with yellow blos-	

som, greenish bark and lovely, light green leaves.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet	.60
4 to 6 foot specimens	1.00

<i>Chionanthus virginica</i> — White Fringe.	
Extremely decorative dark green large foliage with large loose white drooping panicles of blossom in June.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.100
2 to 3 feet	1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

<i>Comptonia asplenifolia</i> — Sweet fern. A low grower with fern like foliage, well adapted to sandy soils.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

<i>Cornus alba</i> — Siberian or Red Twigged dogwood. The most showy winter barked shrub. Groups well with evergreens. Berries white.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

<i>C. paniculata</i> — Grey Dogwood, grey barked with white blossom in June and white berries in September.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.75

<i>C. sanguinea</i> —English Red Osier. Not so showy as <i>C. alba</i> , but has deep red or purplish branches and black berries.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.60

<i>Corylus avelana atropurpurea</i> — Purple leafed Filbert. Large shrub with purple bronze leaves. Good accent. Grows well in partial shade.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.150
4 to 6 feet	2.00

<i>C. avelana aurea</i> — Golden Filbert. A golden-leaved form.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.150

THE COTONEASTERS

Cotoneasters are still relatively new. Very few people know them and the best known are the poorest. We have grown in the past eight or ten years a great many species that we have discarded for one or more reasons. The following are not the only good ones but are among the best we can produce here. All are balled and burlapped.

<i>Cotoneaster dielsiana elegans</i> — Slender spreading branches with very persistent leaves and coral red berries.	
12 to 18 inches	\$.75
18 to 24 inches	1.00
2 to 3 feet	1.25

<i>C. divaricata</i> — An upright grower with lustrous foliage and red fruit in the fall.	
12 to 18 inches	\$.60
18 to 24 inches	.75
2 to 3 feet	1.00
3 to 4 feet	1.50
<i>C. horizontalis</i> — A dwarf trailing form leaf and branch arrangement gives fern like appearance. Berries red.	
12 to 18 inches	\$.25

<i>C. simonsi</i> —One of the older species. Tall upright grower with red berries.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.100

<i>C. Wilsonii</i> —A species with arching, overlapping sail-like branches forming a neat hummock in the border. Red berries. Available in fall. Prices same as <i>C. divaricata</i> .	
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<i>C. zabelii</i> —An almost evergreen trailing form with large leaves and dark red fruit. Very rare. Available in fall.	
12-inch spread	\$.100

<i>Cydonia japonica</i> —Japanese quince. Popular well-known shrub with scarlet bloom and yellow pear-like fruits.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.60
2 to 3 feet	.75

C. japonica—Red and Pink. We have small plants in these two colors that will be merchantable in the fall. The price will be \$1.00

CYTISUS—The Brooms

Cytisus nigricans—A neat shrub from three to five feet high of compact habit. Every shoot terminates in July and August with six-inch racemes of bright yellow. NEW and RARE. Ready in fall \$1.00

C. purpureus—A dwarf broom of perhaps 18 inches with a five or six-foot spread.

Flower rosy purple in May. The hardest broom. Ready in fall \$1.00

C. scoparius Andreana—Paradise broom. A strain of Scotch broom we have had for years. Flower golden and brownish crimson.

24 to 30 inches \$1.00

Genista tinctoria—Woad wax or Dyer's green weed. A close relative of the brooms with the same yellow bloom. Tops kill back in winter but they come right up again and give masses of yellow bloom in summer.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

THE DAPHNES

These are little known shrubs that in our experience have proven perfectly hardy. They are well worthy of trial and will delight their owners.

Daphne cneorum—Garland flower. A dwarf, bushy evergreen shrub with fine dark green leaves and very fragrant clusters of rose pink bloom in spring and again in late summer.

12 to 15-inch spread \$2.00

15 to 18-inch spread 2.50

D. mezereum—A small hardy shrub to four feet. The deep red flowers appear long before the leaves and have a delightful penetrating fragrance. Ready in fall \$.75

Desmodium bieolor—A slender-looking shrub or better perennial with graceful wiry stems and rosy purple pea-like bloom.

Good plants \$.50

4-year olds 1.00

Deutzia gracilis—Very dwarf. Slender branches, lovely white flowers.

15 to 18 inches \$.60

D. lemoinei—Of medium height; profuse bloomer, white. Valuable in foundation and border plantings.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

D. Pride of Rochester—A tall form with pinkish flowers. Habit of growth about like syringas.

2 to 3 feet \$.50

3 to 4 feet60

4 to 5 feet75

E. europea—Well grown plants are among the most beautiful plants in a northern garden. Fruits abundant and red with orange seeds.

18 to 24 inches \$.60

2 to 3 feet75

3 to 4 feet 1.00

Exochorda grandiflora—The Pearl bush is a comparatively uncommon shrub with pendant strings of pearl-like buds. Somewhat scraggly but good.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

3 to 4 feet75

4 to 5 feet 1.00

Forsythia spectabilis—An extremely showy and floriferous forsythia that ought to uproot all the older ones.

2 to 3 feet \$.50

3 to 4 feet60

4 to 5 feet75

Halesia tetrapeta—The Silver Bell. Large and delightful shrub with pure white snowdrop-like flowers in late spring. Scarce. Heavy well-branched plants.

2 to 3 feet \$1.00

3 to 4 feet 1.50

4 to 5 feet 2.00

Hibiscus syriacus—The Rose of Sharon. Good when it works but usually winter kills badly though it comes out again. Several colors.

3 to 4 feet \$.60

Hydrangea Arborescens sterilis—Hills of Snow. The early-blooming snowball hydrangea.

2 to 3 feet \$.60

H. paniculata grandiflora—PeeGee Hydrangea. Large white panicles in late summer fading pink.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

3 to 4 feet75

EUONYMUS

The Spindle Trees

Euonymus alatus—A handsome cork-barked shrub to eight feet, with good spread. Valuable for the bark habit in winter and the gorgeous fall color.

18 to 24 inches \$.60

2 to 3 feet75

E. atropurpurea—A large bush with purple blossom, crimson fruits and scarlet seeds. Open habit but handsome.

18 to 24 inches \$.75

1934

H. quercifolia—Oak leaved hydrangea. A native of the Allegheny Mountains. Foliage striking and wonderfully colored in fall. Bloom creamy white.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet	2.00

Hypericum densiflorum—One of the best of the shrubby St. John's worts. None large enough till fall.

12 to 18 inches .....	.50
18 to 24 inches .....	.60

Ilex verticillata—Winterberry. A deciduous holly with bright persistent red berries. Must be planted in groups to berry up.

2 to 3 feet75
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Itea virginica—Virginia willow. A dwarf shrub with gorgeous red fall foliage and white bloom in July.

12 to 18 inches .....	.50
18 to 24 inches .....	.75

Kalmia latifolia—Mountain laurel. Must have peat to do well. Lovely broad leaved evergreen. Bloom deep rose to pure white.

18 inches	\$2.50
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Kerria japonica—Globe Flower. Graceful green barked shrub with yellow globe-like flowers for a good while in summer.

2 to 3 feet75
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Kolkwitzia amabilis—Beauty bush. This plant has made good. It is one of the loveliest of the pink spring shrubs. Similar to weigelia but hardy.

12 to 18 inches .....	.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

Laburnum vulgare—Golden chain. Large shrubs with golden chain of locust-like flowers in summer.

3 to 4 feet .....	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00

LIGUSTRUM

The Privets

Ligustrum ibota regelianum — Regel's Privet. A tall wide-spreading form with horizontal branches. Good as specimens, in borders, or for wide, untrimmed hedges. Big bushy plants.

2 to 3 feet .....	.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.75

L. nanum compactum—Lodense Privet. A very hardy dwarf privet that can be used as a boxwood substitute. These are all bushy specimen plants.

12 inches .....	.35
18 to 24 inch spread	1.00
24 to 30 inch spread	1.50
Hedging grade	\$12.50 per 100

L. vulgare—English privet. The best hedge type.

Hedging grade	\$10.00 per 100
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L. vulgare leucocarpum—A yellow berried form of English privet. Shrubs with yellow berries are scarce.

3 to 4 feet .....	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00

LONICERA

The Honeysuckles

Lonicera alberti—A semi-prostrate Honeysuckle with rosy pink bloom, gray blue foliage and red berries.

Pot grown75
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L. fragrantissima—Winter honeysuckle. A semi-evergreen, losing its leaves about Christmas and blossoming in March with pale colored exceptionally fragrant bloom.

3 to 4 feet75
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L. korolkowi—Turkestan honeysuckle. A beautiful large shrub with lovely pink flowers and red fruits hanging in a mist of grayish foliage.

2 to 3 feet .....	.60
6 to 8 feet	2.50

L. maackii podocarpa—Amur honeysuckle. Foliage glossy, hanging till December. Berries persist all winter or till the birds get them. The showiest of the honeysuckles.

2 to 3 feet .....	.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00

L. morrowi—Morrow's Honeysuckle. Gray green foliage, white bloom, orange colored berries in summer.

2 to 3 feet .....	.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.60

L. tatarica—Tartarian Honeysuckle. The most common of the bush honeysuckles. Bloom pink followed by masses of red to yellow berries which are loved by our bird neighbors.

3 to 4 feet .....	.60
4 to 6 feet .....	.75

THE MAGNOLIAS

The following group of Magnolias has proven hardy under our conditions. Numbers of them have been in Boise for thirty years and are their owners' pride. They like a little peat in their soil but can get along without it.

Magnolia kobus — A Japanese species growing in its native land to 80 feet. Blossom white 4 to five inches across in April and May.

2 to 3 feet	\$2.00
3 to 4 feet	3.00

M. Soulangiana—Popular shrub with large white flowers with a purple flush on the outside. Large bloom in April.

18 to 24 inches	\$4.00
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M. Soulangiana Lennei—A more shrubby form of soulangiana with deep crimson flush on bloom. Two weeks later than Soulangiana.

24 to 30 inches \$5.00

M. stellata—Starry magnolia. A shrubby form with white starry bloom and delicate fragrance. Blooms very early.

12 to 18 inches \$3.00

Mahonia aquifolium—Oregon Grape. Holly like evergreen foliage turning bronze in winter. Heavy clusters of yellow bloom in spring. Grape like blue berries in fall.

18 to 24 inches \$1.00

2 to 3 feet 1.50

3 to 4 feet 2.00

Photinia villosa—Christmas berry. Fine white bloom in May with loose clusters of red berries in fall. Must have age to berry. Fall foliage red.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet75

3 to 4 feet 1.00

Physocarpus opulifolia nana—Dwarf ninebark. A dwarf form of the spirea-like ninebark. Good form and foliage.

12 to 18 inches \$.35

2 to 3 feet50

3 to 4 feet60

PHILADELPHUS

The Mock Oranges

Philadelphus coronarius — The common mock orange, graceful, tall, fragrant.

12 to 18 inches \$.25

2 to 3 feet50

3 to 4 feet60

4 to 6 feet75

P. speciosissimus—An exceptionally showy large flowering species.

2 to 3 feet \$.60

3 to 4 feet75

Philadelphus hybrids—

Avalanche—Semidwarf, smilax like foliage, small showy bloom, clove like fragrance.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

3 to 4 feet75

4 to 6 feet 1.00

Bouquet Blanc—Lovely double flowers in large clusters, medium height.

3 to 4 feet \$.75

Glacier—Double flowers in dense clusters, grows about 4 feet.

12 to 18 inches \$.75

Manteau d' Hermine—A small foliated dwarf form with showy bloom.

12 to 18 inches \$.75

Norma — A slender grower with very large single flowers in masses.

2 to 3 feet \$.75

3 to 4 feet 1.00

Ophelia—Compact type bearing fragrant, mostly double flowers.

12 to 18 inches \$.75

Pyramidalis—A tall variety with double waxy white flowers in clusters.

2 to 3 feet \$1.00

Virginal—Best known hybrid. Semi-double bloom in June. Very large in great masses. Scattering bloom throughout the summer.

18 to 24 inches \$.50

2 to 3 feet60

3 to 4 feet75

4 to 6 feet 1.00



WHITE BIRCH

*The white birch is a lady in a glittering silver gown,
A lady with the graces of the gayest belle in town,
In her raiment soft and dainty she's a Dresden shepherdess
With her petticoats aflutter as the breezes blow her dress.*

—Adele Middleton Russell.

Potentilla fruticosa—Shrubby cinquefoil, small shrub with silver gray fine foliage and yellow bloom throughout the summer.

18 to 24 inches \$.60

P. fruticosa Veitchii—A large white blooming form of the above. New and scarce.

12 to 18 inches \$.75

Prunus tomentosum—Nanking Cherry. A medium sized shrub with very attractive foliage and pinkish white bloom. Small edible red cherry in masses.

2 to 3 feet \$.60

4 to 6 feet 1.00

6 to 8 feet 1.50

P. triloba—Flowering plum. Large double deep rose blossom at the time of *Spiraea arguta* with which it combines well. Plants get big and are very showy.

3 to 4 feet \$.75

4 to 5 feet 1.00

Pyracantha Lalandi—Firethorn. The hardest of the many pyracanthas. Evergreen with brilliant orange red berries. Grows well under the protection of a building.

18 to 24 inches \$ 1.50

2 to 3 feet 2.25

Rhamnus cathartica—Buckthorn. A rather thorny shrub with black berries and good foliage. For heavy border.

4 to 6 feet \$.75

Rhodotypos kerrioides—White kerria. An attractive medium sized shrub with small white dogwood-like flowers and black berries. Foliage pleated and good looking.

18 to 24 inches \$.35

2 to 3 feet60

3 to 4 feet75

RHUS—The Sumacs

Rhus canadensis—Aromatic sumac. A dwarf ivy leaved sumac with very aromatic foliage. Good color both summer and fall.

2 to 3 feet \$.60

3 to 4 feet75

4 to 6 feet 1.00

R. coppalina—Shining sumac. Tall stems with lustrous deep green varnished leaves fading with brilliant crimson in fall. Yellow flowers.

3 to 4 feet \$.60

R. glabra—Smooth sumac. Smooth barked tall variety of value for screen planting.

3 to 4 feet \$.60

8 feet and up 1.00

R. typhina—Staghorn sumac. Tall species with soft tipped stems. Best fall color of the larger species.

3 to 4 feet \$.60

Robinia hispida—Rose Acacia. Locust like foliage with pink blossoms.

6 to 8 feet \$ 1.50

We can also furnish these grafted on black locust standards at \$ 2.00

ROSA

The Shrubby Roses

Rosa foetida hybrida — Austrian Copper Rose. The most striking shrubby rose with single flowers of coppery red on the lower surface and gold on the upper \$.75

R. hugonis—Father Hugo's rose. Light yellow roses on reddish twigs. The first rose to bloom coming with *Van Houtte* spirea and Persian lilac with which it makes lovely groups.

2 year \$.75

R. lucida—Virginian Rose. Light pink flowers, small growing plant, brilliant bark.

2 years \$.60

R. rubrifolia—Red leaved rose. Small starry pink flowers on six foot shrub with bluish foliage tinged crimson.

2 years \$.60

R. rugosa—Japanese wrinkled rose. A very hardy rose with wrinkled leaves and red or white large single blooms throughout the summer. Seed hips are large and very showy in winter.

2 years \$.60

3 years75

Rosa rugosa—Named varieties—

Agnes—Yellow;

C. F. Meyer—Pink;

Hansa—Reddish violet;

Sarah van Fleet—Clear pink;

Blanc de Coubert—White;

Grootendorst—Crimson;

All are double and bloom off and on all summer.

2 year \$.60

3 year75

R. spinosissima—Scotch Rose. A low growing rose of lovely texture with large fragrant single white bloom in June.

3 to 4 feet \$.75

4 to 6 feet 1.00

Sambucus nigra lacinata—Cut Leaved Elder is a tall white blossomed black berried shrub good for heavy screen plantings, by water edges.

3 to 4 feet \$.60

4 to 6 feet75

6 to 8 feet 1.00

Sorbaria aitchisoni—Aitchison's Spirea. Tall reddish barked shrubs with large white plumes of feathery bloom in mid-summer. Scarce.

18 to 24 inches \$.75

S. arborea glabra—The Tree sorbaria. Tall hardy plant attaining 18 feet with tremendous spikes of bloom. It is very rare.

4 to 6 feet \$ 3.50

S. sorbifolia—Ash leaved spirea. The common low growing form leafing out in early spring with white bloom in summer.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

SPIRAEA—The Spireas

One of the largest and best known groups of shrubs. There is hardly any place in our gardening operations that some of the numerous spireas will not fit.

Spiraea alba—Meadow sweet. An upright grower with heavy white plumy blossom in mid summer.

18 to 24 inches	\$.50
2 to 3 feet	.60
3 to 4 feet	.75

S. arguta—Hybrid Snow Garland. Floriferous shrub with small light green leaves, which turn yellow and orange in fall. This white spirea grouped with *Prunus triloba* gives one of the showiest of the spring combinations.

18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet	.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

S. bumalda—Anthony Waterer Spirea. Quite a dwarf form with rosy crimson heads in mid-summer.

12 to 18 inches	\$.50
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S. billardi—Billard's spirea. Similar to *alba* but with rosy-pink bloom.

18 to 24 inches	\$.35
3 to 4 feet	.60

S. calosa alba—Dwarf white spirea. Similar to Anthony Waterer but white.

9 to 12 inches	\$.35
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S. froebeli—Froebel's spirea. A sort growing a little taller than Anthony Waterer with deep bronzy purple foliage in spring and fall and pink blossoms in summer.

12 to 18 inches	\$.35
18 to 24 inches	.50
2 to 3 feet	.60

Spiraea prunifolium—Bridal Wreath.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
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S. reevesiana—Reeve's spirea. A very graceful white spring blooming species.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

S. thunbergi—Snow Garland. The prettiest spirea of the lot. Fine foliage fading in rich tones. Masses of white bloom the first thing in spring. Do not plant where soil is alkaline. Use *Spirea arguta* instead.

18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet	.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

Extra heavy plants .75

S. Trichocarpa—Korean Spirea. Similar to *Spirea van Houtte*, but blooming two weeks later. Valuable.

18 to 24 inches	\$.50
2 to 3 feet	.60

S. van Houttei—Common Bridal Wreath. The best known of the spireas.

18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet	.50
3 to 4 feet	.60
4 to 6 feet	.75

S. wilsonii—Wilson's spirea is a recent introduction from China and is somewhat on the order of *Spirea trichocarpa*.

3 to 4 feet	\$.75
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Staphylea trifoliata—American Bladder Nut. This shrub grows to about ten feet with compound bright green trifoliate leaves. Flowers are white, followed by bladdery fruits.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00

Symplocarpus racemosus—Snowberries are very striking with their masses of lovely white berries lasting until severely cold weather.

3 to 4 feet	\$.60
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S. vulgaris—The old fashioned coralberry with its long wreaths of rosy fruits hanging all winter.

18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet	.50
3 to 4 feet	.60

S. vulgaris Chenaulti—Is more graceful than the old form with finer foliage and a lovely pink berry.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
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SYRINGA—The Lilacs

Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis)—The Rouen lilac is really a variety of persian but has a larger and redder bloom.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00

S. japonica—The Japanese tree lilac makes a small tree with large bloom clusters of creamy white in June and July.

2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00
Heavy 6 to 8 feet	2.00

S. josikea—Hungarian lilacs bloom late in spring after most of them are gone. The buds are very dark and the bloom deep lilac.

2 to 3 feet	\$.75
3 to 4 feet	1.00

S. persica—The common persian lilac is rather light colored but is very showy with large lavender masses. Combine it with Van Houtte Spirea.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet	.60
4 to 6 feet	.75

S. villosa—The Himalayan Lilac in foliage looks much like the Hungarian but blooms in a pinker shade and just a trifle later.

2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.60
4 to 6 feet	1.00
6 to 8 foot specimens very heavy	2.50

THE FRENCH LILACS

We have a large collection of these wonderful hybrid lilacs in which a great interest is now being taken. Anyone who has attended any of our local spring garden tours has noted and commented on their wonderful color range. As you will see they give a long gamut of color together with a greatly lengthened lilac season.

KEY TO THESE LILACS

S—Single	D—Double	SD—Semi-double
A—12 to 18 inches	\$.75	
B—18 to 24 inches	1.00	
C—2 to 3 feet	1.25	
E—3 to 4 feet	1.75	
F—4 to 6 feet	2.50	
G—Specimens.		

Prices are as indicated above unless otherwise noted.

<i>Adelaide Dunbar</i> —SD—Violet red.	
B-E at	\$2.00
<i>Alphonse Lavalle</i> —D—Lavender violet.	
B-C-E-G at	\$4.00
<i>Belle d Nancy</i> —D—Pink with white reflex. C.	
<i>Charles Joly</i> —D—Purple B.	
<i>Charles X.</i> —S.—Hellebore Red. A-B-C-E.	
<i>Claude Bernard</i> —D—Pale Mauve Early.	
E at	\$2.00
<i>Congo</i> —S—Purple A-B-C-E.	
<i>Descartes</i> —S—Mauve Pink.	
E at	\$2.00
<i>Diderot</i> —S—Claret Purple.	
C at	\$1.50
<i>Emile Lemoine</i> —D—Pink. E-F.	
<i>Ellen Willmott</i> —D—White.	
C at	\$1.50
F at	3.00
<i>General Pershing</i> —D—Purple Violet. B.	
<i>Hugo Koster</i> —S—Mauve. B.	
<i>Jacques Calot</i> —S—Pink Lilac. B-C.	
<i>LaMartine</i> —S—Rosy Mauve. C.	
<i>Louvois</i> —S—Deep Violet. C.	
<i>Leon Gambetta</i> —D—White marked violet.	
C at	\$2.50
<i>Lucie Battet</i> —S—“Flesh.”	
C at	\$1.50
E at	2.00
F at	3.00
<i>Madame Felix</i> —D—White. B.	
<i>Madame Lemoine</i> —D—White. B-C-E.	
<i>Madame Florentz Stepmann</i> —S—White. B-C-E.	
<i>Madame Casimir Perier</i> —D—White. B.	
<i>Marie LeGraye</i> —S—White. C.	
<i>Michael Buchner</i> —D—Pale Violet.	
B-C-E-G at	\$4.00
<i>Mirabeau</i> —S—Early Mauve rose.	
C at	\$1.50
<i>President Fallieres</i> —D—Pink.	
E at	\$2.50
F at	3.50

<i>President Grevy</i> —SD—Pale Blue. B-C-E.	
G at	\$5.00
<i>President Poincaire</i> —D—Pink Lilac.	
B at	\$1.50
<i>Rene Larry DesLoges</i> —SD—Mauve to Violet. B-C-E.	
<i>Souvenir Ludwig Spaeth</i> —S—Purple. C.	
<i>W. C. Barry</i> —S—Pearly Lavender. B-C.	
<i>Tamarix hispida</i> —Kashgar Tamarisk has bright silvery foliage, deep pink flowers in both spring and fall.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.60
4 to 6 feet .....	.75

THE VIBURNUMS

<i>Viburnum americanum</i> —High Bush Cranberry takes some time to age enough for good berries but is worth waiting for. Brilliant berries in large clusters.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.75
<i>V. carlesii</i> —Is a dwarf grower of grayish foliage and rosy tinged white flowers with delightful fragrance.	
12 to 18 inches	\$1.50
2 to 3 feet	2.25
<i>V. dentatum</i> —Arrow wood gives delightful wine colored foliage in fall together with white flowers and blue berries.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.35
2 to 3 feet .....	.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.60
<i>V. lantana</i> —The Wayfaring Tree is a tall grower with large wrinkled leaves downy beneath. Red berries that turn black.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00
<i>V. lentago</i> —Nannyberry. A white flowered black berried form giving a small tree in time. Rich color in fall.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.75
4 to 6 feet	1.00
<i>V. opulus nana</i> —Dwarf Bush cranberry. Seldom grows over two feet. Attractive in dwarf border or in rock garden.	
8 to 12 inches	\$.75
<i>V. prunifolium</i> —Black Haw. Red stemmed, blue berried large shrub or small	

tree with wine colored foliage in fall.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.60
3 to 4 feet .....	.75
5 to 6 feet	1.25
<i>V. pubescens</i> —Missouri viburnum is a dwarf form seldom over four feet which looks very much like <i>V. dentatum</i> .	
12 to 18 inches	\$.50
18 to 24 inches .....	.60
2 to 3 feet .....	.75
<i>V. rhytidophyllum</i> —Leather Leaved Viburnum. A very rare hardy evergreen broad leaved form with red to black berries. It eventually gets eight or ten feet and is very good looking.	
9 to 12 inches	\$1.00
18 inches	2.00
<i>V. seiboldi</i> —Seemingly a most wonderful shrub in partial shade. The leaves are large and rhododendron-like. Flowers white with peppery fragrance, berries pink changing to black.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.75
5 to 6 feet	1.50
<i>V. tomentosum</i> —Double file Viburnum. A pleated leaved Japanese species with white flowers and black berries.	
2 to 3 feet	\$.60
<i>V. tomentosum plicatum</i> —Japanese snowball. This in bloom looks like the common snowball but is never affected by plant lice. It is a very slow grower and has to be waited for.	
18 to 24 inches	\$.60
<i>Weigelia floribunda</i> —Crimson Weigelia. A deep red which grows much better than Eva Rathke in our climate. Blooms all summer.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.60
<i>W. rosea</i> —Pink Weigelia. Showy pink bell shaped flowers in May and June.	
3 to 4 feet	\$.60
<i>W. venusta</i> —Apparently a sub-species of <i>W. rosea</i> . It is reported to have stood 39 degrees below zero in northern Illinois. Bloom is larger than <i>W. rosea</i> and there is more of it. Very scarce.	
12 to 18 inches	\$.60
<i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia</i> — Yellow root. A little known, very attractive small shrub seldom getting 18 inches tall. Flowers are brownish purple in feathery racemes in early spring. Foliage very fern-like. This makes a fine ground cover under other shrubs.	
Plants	\$.60
Heavy clumps	\$2.00 and up

Vines

<i>Akebia quinata</i> —Five Leaved Akebia. A rare climber, perfectly hardy, bearing numerous branches of violet brown flowers with a cinnamon odor.	
5 year plants	\$1.50
<i>Ampelopsis engelmanni</i> — Englemann's ivy is very similar to Virginia Creeper but hangs without a support.	
4 year plants	\$.75
<i>A. quinquefolia</i> —The well known Virginia Creeper.	
2 year	\$.50
3 year	\$.75
<i>A. Veitchii</i> —Boston Ivy with its fine summer leaves and winter tracery. Will stick to any wall.	
2 year	\$.65
3 year .....	.75
<i>Clematis Hybrids</i> —Large Flowering Clematis are very popular but a little hard to establish. They demand a rich soil into which a moderate amount of manure has been worked. They are very susceptible to drought injury and should be in partial shade. When well grown they are a thing of beauty and a joy forever. We can furnish the following old and rare varieties out of 4-inch pots at, per each	\$1.00
<i>Jackmanni</i> —Deep blue purple	
<i>Mme. Edouard Andre</i> —Dark crimson.	
<i>Henyi</i> —Single white.	

<i>Duchess of Edinburgh</i> —Double white.	
<i>Ramona</i> —Light blue.	
<i>Gypsy Queen</i> —Very large lavender blue.	
<i>Baron Veillard</i> —Pink.	
<i>Ville de Lyon</i> —Red.	
<i>C. paniculata</i> —A rapid growing late blooming climber with starry fragrant flowers.	
4 year old plants	\$1.00
<i>C. tangutica</i> —The Golden Clematis of China has a great mass of golden top like blooms throughout the summer followed by snowy white seed masses.	
4 year	\$1.50
<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i> —Bronze leafed euonymus is a very striking foliage climber with its bronzy red foliage all winter. Old established plants	\$1.50
<i>Lonicera halleana</i> —Hall's honeysuckle is our common evergreen honeysuckle with the white blooms fading yellow.	
2 year plants	\$.60
3 year .....	.75
4 year	1.00
<i>L. Heckrottii</i> —Heckrott's honeysuckle is a lavender and gold fragrant one that blooms through the summer.	
2 year plants	\$.75
<i>L.</i> —Monthly fragrant honeysuckle is red and gold and fragrant	\$.75

Tecoma radicans—Trumpet vine gives large orange scarlet trumpet-like bloom during the summer. The foliage is large and dark green.

2 year plant.....	\$.60
4 year	1.00

Wistaria sinensis—Wistaria with its pale green foliage and lavender blossoms is always a favorite \$.75 to \$1.50

Polygonum auberti—Silver Lave Vine is a vigorous climber with masses of fleecy blossoms in late summer..... \$1.00

Roses

The following list of roses is not so extensive as some but it covers a large color grouping and in it one can find both old and new varieties. Some of the older sorts have been dropped that seem to have been displaced by better ones of the same general characteristics. Unless otherwise indicated the price is \$.60 each or \$6.00 per dozen. All are two year Number one plants.

First we have a small group of the newer patented roses which are nationally advertised and sold from one end of the country to the other at uniform prices.

Blaze—Plant patent No. 10. The only hardy everblooming scarlet climber, combining the good qualities of Pauls Scarlet Climber and Gruss an Teplitz. Each \$2.00

Golden Climber—Plant patent No. 28. Very hardy, blooms of hybrid tea type and quality flowers on stiff 18-inch stems, blooms often 4 or 5 inches across making unequaled cut flowers \$2.00

Countess Vandal—Plant Patent No. 38. The sensation of the shows. The most popular variety at the Century of Progress. A lovely coppery pink and gold with long buds \$1.50

Mary Hart—Plant Patent No. 8. The blood red Talisman sport. Becoming more popular every day \$1.50

Souvenir—Plant Patent No. 25. A deep rich golden Talisman \$1.00

Angele Pernet—Brilliantly colored brownish orange.

Autumn—New—Burnt orange with buff and gold \$.75

Betty Uprichard—Salmon pink and carmine bicolor.

Caledonia—White \$.75

Cecil—A single golden yellow of great merit \$.75

Chas. P. Kilham—Blazing orange scarlet opening to orange pink.

Dainty Bess—Soft rose pink.

Dame Edith Helen—Bright pink like F. S. Key in form.

Duchess of Athol—Orange flushed rose. \$.75

E. G. Hill—Dark crimson.

Etoile de Hollande—Brilliant red.

Feu Joseph Looymans—Glowing apricot and old gold.

Francis Scott Key—Crimson.

Golden Emblem—Rich yellow with carmine splash on bud.

Kaisarin Augusta Victoria—White.

Lady Ailee Stanley—Light silvery pink.

Lady Ashtown—Glossy pink of fine form.

Lord Charlemont—Clear deep crimson.

Los Angeles—Satiny pink shaded deep rose and gold.

Lulu—Deep orange red bud. Single salmon bloom lasting.

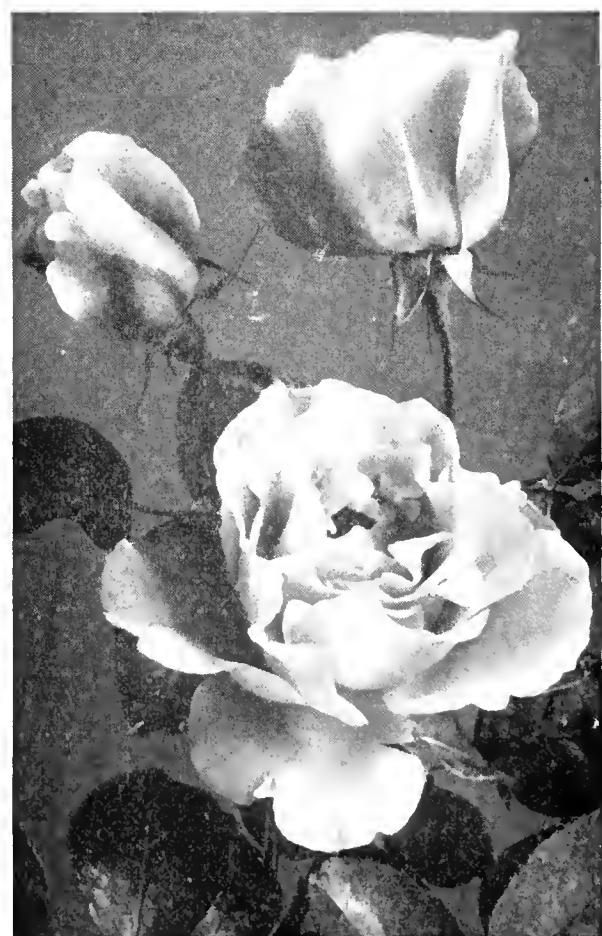
Mev. G. E. Van Rossem—Brownish yellow flowers, strongly shaded copper pink. Each \$.75

Mme. Butterfly—Bright light pink shaded gold.

Mme. Edward Herriott—Coral pink.

Mons Jules Potein—Golden yellow.

Mrs. Henry Morse—Bright pink with silvery shadings.



MME GREGOIRE STAECHELIN
A striking hardy climber—one that is
worth trying

Mrs. E. P. Thom—Long buds of rich lemon yellow.

Olympiad—Scarlet with orange under-tone \$.75

President Hoover—Scarlet and yellow. Each \$.75

Queen Alexandra—Bicolor scarlet and orange.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts—Golden yellow stained copper and red.

Rose Marie—Clear rose pink.

Roslyn—Golden yellow with splash of orange on back \$.75

Souv. de Georges Pernet—Shrimp pink, tinted chrome yellow.

Talisman—Golden yellow and orange rose.

Ville de Paris—Clear yellow \$.75

Wilhelm Kordes—Salmon pink shaded with orange and yellow.

Wm. F. Dreer—Pale yellow shaded coppery pink.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Baby Doll—Pink and yellow.

Chatillon—Much like American Pillar.

Ellen Poulsen—Pink.

Else Poulsen—Bright pink.

Golden Salmon—Reddish orange.

Gruss an Aaehen—Salmon pink.

Kirsten Poulsen—Single red.

Lady Reading—Bright red.

CLIMBERS

Bess Lovett—American Beauty red with none of that variety's faults \$.75

Pauls Scarlet Climber—Best known scarlet.

Silver Moon—Large white with golden anthers.

Scoreher—Vermilion in great profusion. Each \$.75

Staehelin—The Spanish Beauty. Pale pink with crimson stain \$.75

The Hardy Perennials

Unless listed perennials are \$.25 each; \$2.25 dozen.

Aeaena glauca—New Zealand Bur. A trailing evergreen plant valuable for its finely cut foliage. Must be in the shade.

Large plants \$.50
Smaller35

A. ageratum—Yellow milfoil. A small golden yellow yarrow attaining height about 12 inches. Blooms all summer.

A. millefolium roseum—Rosy milfoil. A reddish colored form of the common yarrow. 24 inches.

Aconitum Wilsoni—Wilson's Aconite. A tall very late blooming monkshood of pale violet blue color. Each \$.35

Aethionema pulellum—Persian Candy-tuft. Lovely little rock plant with blue green foliage and pink daphne-like bloom in May and June.

Heavy plants \$.35
Light plants15

Allium pulellum—A rose colored rock garden onion about nine inches tall, blossoming in July. Each \$.35

Althea rosea—Hollyhock. Single and double mixture in many colors.

Alyssum saxatile compactum—Basket of gold. The well known favorite.

A. serpyllifolium—A light yellow dwarf form with hoary leaves. Excellent in rock garden. Available in fall 1934.

Each \$.30

A. spinulosum roseum—Pink Madwort. A rare silvery gray small leafed rosy bloomed alyssum \$.35

Anehusa italicia Lissadell—Tall growing lovely blue blooming in May and June. Seedlings, per dozen \$.75
2 year plants25

A. myosotidiflora—Forget-me-not flowered anchusa. A dwarf Russian rock species with lovely small bloom. Half shade. Each \$.30

Anemone coronaria—Creagh Castle Strain. A tender bulbous anemone in many colors. Must have winter protection. Good cut flower.

Per dozen \$1.00

A. pulsatilla—Pasque Flower. A hardy twelve-inch early violet or purple flowered wind flower.

Each \$.30

A. sylvestris—Snowdrop windflower. Large nodding sweet scented flowers of lavender-tinted white, blooming in late spring. Half shade.

Heavy plants for fall \$.30

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi—Golden Marguerite. A beautiful foliaged yellow daisy-like flower that blooms throughout the summer.

Each \$.20

Per dozen 1.50

Aquilegia—Columbines. Dobbies Hybrids. One of the best strains including all colors.

Large clumps \$.40

Color cannot be specified.

A. jueunda—A very dwarf rock garden species from Siberia. Large spurless blue and white flowers. Very rare \$.50

A. pyrenaica—A rare species from the Pyrenees mountains. Blue \$.30

Arabis alpina—Forms dense carpet covered with white in spring \$.20

Arenaria montana—Larger Sandwort. A pretty dwarf edging or rock plant covered with white flowers in mid-summer.

A. verna—Splendid rock plant for matting in crevices and cracks in the rock. Makes dense tufted mass.

Armeria lauchleana—Sea thrift. Dwarf tufty evergreen with rosy bloom of wiry stems.

Artemesia lactiflora—A hawthorne scented tall grower blooming in fall.

A. Silver King—With silvery white foliage.

ASTERS

Aster alpina—Dwarf hardy asters about eight inches high blooming in late spring in blue and white forms.

A. alpina—Goliath. A larger form in blue purple \$.30

A. amellus—Beauty of Ronsdorf. A summer bloomer of good size and deep lavender color \$.35

A. amellus elegans—A compact grower with bluish lavender flowers in July and August.

A. farrerri—Big Bear. A new and very scarce dwarf hardy aster with violet flowers 3 inches across in June \$.50

A. sub eoeuleus—Star of Eisenach. Another rare variety. Bright lavender blue with yellow centers. Four inches across and thirty inches tall \$.35

NAMED VARIETIES

Barr's Pink—Large flowered pink.

Blue Gem—Dark blue, semi-double.

Brightest and Best—Blue.

Climax—Tall lavender blue.

Elta—Pale lilac, semi-double.

Feltham Blue—Popular dark blue.

Gray Lady—Exquisite opal shade, semi-double.

Gold Flake—Dwarf yellow more like a golden rod. Rare \$.30

Joan Vaughn—Deepest blue, semi-double.

Lady Lloyd—Fine clear rose pink.

Nancy Ballard—A deep purplish mauve.

Queen Mary—Pleasing blue tinted lavender.

Roseum superbum—Almost a red.

Royal Blue—The name describes it.

White Climax—Pure white.

Astilbe—Some of the newer named varieties with lovely pink or white plumes \$.60

Aubretia—Large Flowering hybrids. Good dwarf creeper giving sheets of rose, crimson, and violet color. Good with *Arabis* or *Alyssum*.

Baptisia australis—False Indigo. Dark blue lupine-like flowers in June. Good pea-like foliage all summer.

Culamintha alpina—A rich purple member of the mint family. Six inches tall.

CAMPANULA

The Bell Flowers

C. alliariaefolia — A grand border plant with tall spikes of long pendent white bells from June on. Available in fall.

Three feet \$.50

C. Bononiensis—Small blue flowers borne profusely on slender stems in June. Two and one half feet. Available in fall \$.35

C. Cullinmore—A lovely hybrid of *carpatica*, but more profuse in blooming. Many shades of blue all summer long \$.35

Small plants15

C. glomerata-superba—An old European favorite about 18 inches tall with closely knit blossom heads of deep blue purple \$.25

Clumps35

Campanula glomerata aeaulis—Is similar to the above but only attains about six inches height. Good rock garden addition.

C. laetiflora eoeulea—Pale blue flowers in July and August on two to three foot stems. Half shade. Available in fall.

C. medium ealyeanthema pink—The cup and saucer type of Canterbury Bell Each \$.20

C. perseifolia—Telham Beauty. The largest of the peach leafed bellflowers with large China blue bells on two foot stalks. June \$.35

C. pusilla—A very dwarf semi-trailing form of lilac blue color from June to August. Available in fall \$.50

C. Pyramidalis—Lovely star shaped blue flowers on spikes three feet or more in height \$.30

C. rotundifolia — The Scotch blue bell. Small blue bells nearly all summer.

C. turbinata — A large flowering sub-species of *carpatica* with blue or white blooms nearly two inches across.

Cerastium tomentosum—A trailer with white flowers and grey foliage.

Chrysanthemum maximum Alaska—Shasta Daisy \$.20

C. chrysanthemum koreanum—Koreanum. A perennial daisy from Korea blooming out white and fading pink. Hardy and very late \$.20

CHRYSANTHEMUMS NAMED SORTS

These Chrysanthemums are the results of years of selection for Idaho conditions and can be recommended highly. There is a large range of color and all bloom before severe freezing weather.

A. Barnham—Orange bronze.

Alice Howell—Orange yellow single.

Boston—Bronzy red.

Champaign—Ruby red.

Cranford White—White.
Eden—Bright rose.
Ganna—Bright Pink Aster-Flowered.
G'ada—Dwarf. Large early white.
Glory of Seven Oaks—Golden yellow \$.25
Isotta—Chestnut brown.
Mrs. Philip Page—Red Bronze \$.50
Muldoon—Purplish amaranth.
Murillo—Old Rose.
New Bronze—Yellowish bronze.
Normandy Pink—Creamy Pink.
Normandy Yellow—Golden.
October Dawn—Daybreak pink \$.35
October Girl—Deep Pink.
Ruth Cummings—Reddish Bronze.
Yellow Howell—A yellow form of Alice Howell.
 All of the above except those marked (small plants \$.15), (strong plants \$.25), will send twelve all different of our selection for \$1.25. Delivery charge extra.

CLEMATIS

The Shrubby Clematis

C. integrifolia coerulea—Striking border plant about two feet high but hardly strong enough to support itself. Top shaped blue blossoms June to August.
C. recta and *recta grandiflora*—A fine white form that holds itself upright. Plants of all above, each \$.25
 Clumps75
Corydalis glauca roseum—A small gray green foliaged biennial with rosy colored bloom not unlike *Dicentra eximia*. Each \$.20
C. lutea—An eight inch form with bright yellow and white flower throughout most of the summer.
Coreopsis lanceolata—Tickseed. Daisy-like yellow flower with long blooming habit \$.20
Convallaria majalis—Lily of the Valley.
Crueianella stylosa—Crosswort. An early flowering hardy rock plant with bright purple ball shaped flowers. Six inches tall \$.20
Delphinium—Mixed hybrids. This is an ordinary strain of delphinium with good height and considerable range of color. Plants \$.25, \$.35 and \$.50
 Selected hybrids. These are plants selected largely from seedlings of English named varieties and leading American strains. Among them are some very wonderful types. These start at \$.35 and run to \$1.00 each.

DIANTHUS

The Pinks and Sweet Williams

Dianthus alpinus—Alpine Pink. Dwarf trailer, glossy leaves. Brilliant rose flowers.

D. alpinus Alwoodii—Hybrid Pinks of erect growth with lovely bloom in reds, pinks and whites.
D. arenarius—Sand Pink. Likes sandy soil in full sun. Deeply fringed, white with a carmine ring. Five inch stems.
D. barbatus—The well know Sweet Williams.
Diadematus—Crimson with a white eye.
Newport Pink—Salmon Rose.
Scarlet Beauty—Scarlet. All Sweet Williams \$.20
D. caesius—Cheddar Pink makes compact clumps of glaucous leaves with very fragrant bloom.
D. Crimson King—One of the best hardy carnations. Deep red bloom all summer.
D. graniticus—Crimson flowers in May and June. Four inches.
D. Knappi—The only yellow flowered pink. Each \$.35
D. latifolius atroeeeinea—A brilliant red constant blooming pink of much merit.
D. latifolius Fuerst Bismarck—A deep pink about color of Paul Neyron Rose and blooms all summer \$.35
D. Ophelia—A deep rose variety in the Clove pink group.
D. negleetus—Glacier Pink. A fiery red slow growing rock pink \$.50
D. plumarius—Clove Pink. The common fragrant clove pink.
Dicentra eximia—The Plumpy Bleeding Heart. A dwarf pink for either sun or shade.
D. specabilis—Bleeding Heart. The old rose colored favorite.
 Divisions \$.35
 Small clumps50
Dictamnus fraxinella—The gasplant is a red or white very fragrant plant of good quality. An old timer \$.50
Digitalis gloxiniaeflora—The old fashioned foxglove.
Doronicum exelsum—Orange yellow daisy-like flower from two to four feet tall in May.
Erinus alpina—Six inches tall, reddish to purple bloom compact rock subject.
Eupatorium coelestinum—Hardy ageratum. An ageratum-like fall bloomer. sky blue.
Euphorbia myrsinites—A pretty prostrate species with bluish foliage and crowned heads of yellow flowers.
Gaillardia Portola hybrids—Portolas are rich in color and more erect growing than the old strains \$.20
Geum Borisii—Neat tufts of evergreen foliage. Brilliant scarlet from June on. Each \$.50
Globularia trichosantha—Globe Daisy. Blue globular daisy-like rock plant.
Gypsopila paniculata—Baby breath. Large plants \$.35

<i>G. repens</i> —Trailing baby's breath for rock garden	\$.35
<i>Heclenium autumnale</i> —Deep golden yellow sneezewort; six feet high in fall.	
<i>H. autumnale rubrum</i> — Bronze red changing to terra cotta.	
<i>Helianthemum mutabile</i> —The Rock roses are vigorous growing evergreen trailers with small primrose-like flowers in many colors throughout the summer.	
Large plants, balled.....	\$.75
Seedlings, per dozen .....	.75
<i>Helianthus rigidus</i> —Daniel Dewar. A tall golden yellow semi-double sunflower.	

HEMEROCALLIS

The Day Lillies

<i>Aureole</i> —Cadmium yellow.	
<i>Aurantica major</i> .—Rich orange.	
<i>Citrina</i> —Lemon.	
<i>Dr. Regel</i> —Orange with reddish streak.	
<i>Dumortieri</i> —Tawny yellow.	
<i>Flava</i> —Sweet scented clear yellow.	
<i>Florham</i> —Gold with Indian yellow markings.	
<i>Fulva</i> —Coppery orange shaded crimson.	
<i>Gold Dust</i> —Orange yellow; reverse golden bronze.	
<i>Kwamso</i> —Double form of fulva.	
<i>Middendorfii</i> —Rich lemon yellow.	
<i>Sovereign</i> —Empire yellow, brownish flush.	
<i>Thunbergi</i> —Like flava, but later.	
<i>Citronella</i> —Sulphur yellow, large, tall.	
<i>Golconda</i> —Deep chrome, 6 inch flowers.	
<i>Lemon Queen</i> —Four inch lemon colored bell shaped flowers.	

THE BEARDED IRIS

There are no more colorful plants for the garden than the so-called German Iris. The color combinations are simply infinite and with the modern types bloom can be secured over a long period. As you look over the present list of our offerings you will note that we have dropped a large number of the older sorts and though there are not so many varieties listed now as a few years ago the average quality is very much higher. In the past few years our pocket book has been too pinched to allow of many iris purchases, but during the past summer the family had the good fortune to be all through the Middle West during the height of the iris season. We were at most of the great iris producers and breeders and saw three of the country's great iris shows. We have seen most of the good new ones and a lot of still un-introduced things of great merit. If you want some of the newer iris ask us. We can either get them for you or tell you where you can get them.

Unless otherwise indicated the price of iris is \$.25 each.

Three of any variety will be sold for the price of two.

All \$.25 iris are \$2.00 per dozen
All .30 iris are 2.50 per dozen
All .35 iris are 3.00 per dozen

Name and Description

<i>Afterglow</i> —Greyish lavender.	
<i>Aleazar</i> —S. Violet, F. Red purple.	
<i>Ambassadeur</i> —S. Bronze, F. Maroon.	
<i>Aphrodite</i> —Violet pink self 48 inches.	
<i>Asia</i> —S. Pale lavender, tinted yellow. F. Light purple	\$.30

Mandarin—Lemon yellow recurved bloom.
Ophir—Dark golden yellow.

The last five are all late bloomers coming in August.

Divisions of all varieties \$.25
Large clumps 1.00

Heuchera sanguinea—Coral bells. Free flowering bright crimson from June on.
H. sanguinea Edge Hall — A pink with large bell.

H. sanguinea Saturnale—Wine Red. The darkest Heuchera \$.35

Hibiscus moscheutos—Mallow Marvels. Large hollyhock-like bloom in white, pink or rose \$.25
Large clumps75

Iberis gibraltarica—Perennial candytuft, lavender to white.

Inula ensifolia—A dwarf aster-like yellow flower for rock garden.

I. hirta—Of medium size with brilliant flowers in mid-summer.

I. royleana—About two feet with very large flowers.

WATER LOVING IRIS

<i>Siberian orientalis</i> —Brilliant blue.	
<i>Emporer</i> —Deep violet blue	\$.35
<i>Perry Blue</i> —Sky blue .....	.35
<i>Snow Queen</i> —White.	
<i>Dorothy Foster</i> —Violet and Blue.	
<i>Dorothy K. Williamson</i> —Vivid Blue purple.	
<i>Juno</i> —Pale blue.	
<i>Monnierii</i> —Golden yellow.	
<i>Mrs. Tate</i> —Porcelain Blue.	
<i>Notha</i> —Violet and Blue.	
<i>Pseudoacorus</i> —Yellow water flag.	

Athene—Warm white, fine form.

Ballerine—S. Pearl blue, F. Violet.

Bruno—S. fawn, F. red purple \$.50

Careanet—Valuable light yellow.

Cardinal—S. lavender and rose, F. red purple

C. P. Stringer—Frilled, pink tinge on white

Cecile Minturn—Soft rose.

Coppersmith—S. Cinnamon and purple. F. Indian lake and carmine

Dalila—S. creamy, F. plum red.

Dominion—S. light blue purple, F. rich indigo purple

<i>Dream</i> —Lilac pink.		<i>Virginia Moore</i> —Chrome yellow.
<i>Du Guesclin</i> —S. Coppery, F. Violet.		<i>Yellow Moon</i> —Soft yellow \$.30
<i>Gaulois</i> —S. Golden yellow and Bronzy rose, F. Bordeaux red \$.30		In addition to the above we have a large quantity of good iris, iris that ten years ago or thereabout cost dollars each. We are selling these out in mixtures. No labels or variety identification but plenty of good varieties in every lot.
<i>Gay Huzzar</i> —S. Chrome yellow, F. Velvety oxblood red \$.50		TWENTY FIVE FOR \$1.50
<i>George T. Tribolet</i> —Dark red purple \$.35		ONE HUNDRED FOR 5.00
<i>Georgia</i> —Rose, orange beard.		FIVE HUNDRED OR MORE
<i>Gold Imperial</i> —Rich yellow, 3 feet \$.35		AT \$4.00 per 100
<i>Golden Glory</i> —S. Yellow to lemon chrome, F. Baryta yellow \$.35		Here is your chance for mass planting. Express charges paid by purchaser.
<i>Halo</i> —S. Violet, F. Bluish violet.		<i>Jasione pyrenaica</i> —Dainty lavender blue six inches tall in June. Somewhat like a scabiosa.
<i>Imperator</i> —Raisin purple \$.30		<i>Lavandula vera</i> — Lavender. The much loved lavender of olden days. Eighteen inches. Lilac blue bloom from July to September. Heavy 3 year plants balled and burlapped \$.75
<i>Iris King</i> —S. Old gold, F. Brown.		Lighter plants ..... .50
<i>Isolene</i> —Lilac and purple.		<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> —Edelweiss. Easily grown so called alpine valued for its flannel like bracts. Very striking grouped with <i>Aster alpina</i> .
<i>Jeanne d'Arc</i> —White edged lavender.		<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i> — A western Gayfeather with rosy-purple blossom and white fluffy seed heads something like a centaurea.
<i>Karen</i> —Red purple.		<i>Lilium candidum</i> —Madonna lily. Another old favorite June bloomer. Group them with delphinium for real effect.
<i>Kashmir White</i> —Tall waxy white \$.30		<i>L. tigrinum</i> —Tiger lily. One of the hardiest; will grow under practical neglect.
<i>King Tut</i> —S. Cocoa brown, F. Hessian brown \$1.00		<i>Linaria alpina</i> —A small trailer attaining two or three inches with violet and orange bloom. Wants poor soil.
<i>Kochii</i> —Deep black purple, short stemmed.		<i>L. Canon Want</i> —A very pretty pale pink growing 30 inches. Blooms nearly all summer.
<i>Lady Foster</i> —Blue and violet.		<i>L. speciosa Macedonica</i> — Large yellow snapdragon like flowers most of the summer on three foot plants.
<i>Lent A. Williamson</i> —Violet and purple.		<i>Linum flavum</i> —Yellow Flax. Gay flowers foliage pretty. Neat grower.
<i>Leverrier</i> —Tall reddish lilac \$.30		18 inches \$.35
<i>Lohengrin</i> —Light mauve and violet.		<i>L. perenne</i> —Blue flax. Well known blue bloomer.
<i>Lord of June</i> —Blue and violet.		Two feet \$.25
<i>Magnifica</i> —Reddish toned bicolor.		With large clumps ..... .40
<i>Mildred Presby</i> —S. Milk white, F. Pansy violet edged white \$.30		<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> —Lupines can be obtained in a large range of colors and make striking garden ornaments. From 25c to \$1.00 depending on size and quality.
<i>Mlle. Schwartz</i> —Tall pale mauve.		<i>Lychnis alpina</i> —A compact rock plant about 3 inches tall with pink or white blossom heads.
<i>Mme. Cheri</i> —Violet pink blend.		<i>L. Arkwrighti</i> —Showy hybrids in red and pink attaining about a foot. Prefer partial shade.
<i>Mme. Durrand</i> —S. Buff, F. Old gold.		<i>L. chalcedonica</i> —Salmon Queen. A salmon shade selection from the old Maltese cross. Fades badly in full sun.
<i>Morning Splendor</i> —Red purple \$.35		
<i>Mother of Pearl</i> —Pearl tinted lavender.		
<i>Nancy Orne</i> —Bronze lilac blend.		
<i>Nebraska</i> —S. apricot yellow, F. Yellow with brown cloud \$.75		
<i>Ochracea-Coerulea</i> —Old gold with centre of the falls violet.		
<i>Parc d'Neuilly</i> —Deep violet, late.		
<i>Phyllis Bliss</i> —Rosy lavender.		
<i>Pocahontas</i> —White edged blue.		
<i>Princess Beatrice</i> —Light lavender violet \$.30		
<i>Princess Victoria Louise</i> —Yellow and crimson.		
<i>Prospero</i> —Very large, lavender and purple.		
<i>Queen Caterina</i> —Pale lavender violet.		
<i>Rhein Nixe</i> —S. White, F. Pansy violet.		
<i>Rialgar</i> —Chrome yellow and hellebore red \$.30		
<i>Rodney</i> —Blue lavender.		
<i>Roseway</i> —Rose pink.		
<i>Seminole</i> —Rich red purple.		
<i>Shekinah</i> —Pale lemon yellow.		
<i>Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau</i> —Rich purple \$.30		
<i>Steepway</i> —S. Fawn, F. rosy mauve.		
<i>Sweet Lavender</i> —Ruffled, pinkish lavender.		
<i>Trojana</i> —S. Violet blue, F. purple.		
<i>Tropic Seas</i> —Blue purple. \$.50		
<i>Ute Chief</i> —Violet and bronzy purple.		
<i>Vesper Gold</i> —S. Yellow with violet flush, F. Gold with maroon veins \$.50		

Lythrum roseum superbum—Purple loosestrife. Strong grower; hardy, rosy-purple flowers. Moist soil.

Malva mosehata—Musk mallow. A rosy-colored mallow usually about 18 inches.

Meeonopsis cambrica—Welsh poppy. A golden poppy-like meconopsis somewhat like the Iceland poppy. \$.35

Myosotis alpestris rosea—Pink forget-me-not. Plant them in bulb beds with tulips

and daffodils.

15c each \$1.50 per doz. \$10 per 100
M. alpestris—Blue Basket. The darkest blue. Not available till fall. Same price as rosea.

Nepeta mussini—Catmint. Excellent edging or border plant. Grey foliage, lavender bloom all summer. Very aromatic.

Paeonia terminalis—Japanese spurge. A small trailing evergreen that grows in dense shade.

THE PEONY

Peonies are among the most ancient of garden flowers. Their age, however, has not dimmed their popularity. Today, with the numerous improved varieties, their growth in popular favor is continuing. Owing to the fact that peonies require but little care and produce such wonderful bloom, they are in great demand for landscape use as well as for cut flowers.

We sell peonies for fall planting only. The sooner they are planted after mid-September the better; planting usually goes on till the ground freezes up. Spring planting usually sets the plants back several years as they start growth so early.

In the past few years peonies have shrunk in price perhaps more than any other flower. You can find plenty of good ones within the reach of any pocketbook.

<i>Adolphe Rosseau</i> , deep garnet	\$1.00	<i>Martha Bullock</i> , rose pink	2.00
<i>Albatre</i> , white with red fleck	.50	<i>Mary Brand</i> , deep red	1.00
<i>Albert Crousse</i> , salmon pink	1.00	<i>Midnight</i> , deep maroon	1.00
<i>Alsasee Lorraine</i> , white	1.00	<i>Milton Hill</i> , late lilac rose	2.00
<i>Arehie Brand</i> , shell pink	.75	<i>Mme. Calot</i> , hydrangea pink	.75
<i>Atrosanguinea</i> , deep red	.50	<i>Mme. de Galhau</i> , late fleshy rose	.60
<i>Baroness Schreoder</i> , flesh white	1.00	<i>Mme. d Verneville</i> , blush white	.50
<i>Ben Franklin</i> , red	1.00	<i>Mme. Jules Dessert</i> , creamy white	1.00
<i>Boule de Neige</i> , white, crimson fleck	.50	<i>Mons. Jules Elie</i> , deep pink	1.00
<i>Charles McKellip</i> , rich red	1.00	<i>Mons. Martin Cahuzae</i> , dark purple	
<i>Charles Verdier</i> , ashes of roses	.75	garnet	1.50
<i>Couronne d' Or</i> , milk white	1.00	<i>Mr. L. van Leeuwen</i> , dark pink	5.00
<i>Daybreak</i> , lively pink	.75	<i>Officinalis rosea</i> , very early, rose fading white	.75
<i>Deemster</i> , deep chocolate maroon	.60	<i>Officinalis rubra</i> , red	.75
<i>Duc d Wellington</i> , white	.60	<i>Primevere</i> , buff and silver	1.50
<i>Edulis Superba</i> , dark pink	.50	<i>Riehard Carvel</i> , fragrant, brilliant	
<i>Elizabeth Barrett Browning</i> , pure		crimson	1.50
white	3.00	<i>Rubra superba</i> , late rose carmine	.75
<i>Elwood Pleas</i> , light rose pink	1.00	<i>Sarah Bernhardt</i> , apple blossom pink	1.00
<i>Eugenie Verdier</i> , hydrangea pink	1.00	<i>Solunge</i> , cream coffee color	2.00
<i>Felix Crousse</i> , American beauty red	.60	<i>Therese</i> , soft pink	2.00
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> , white with red fleck	.50	<i>Tourangelle</i> , flesh pink	1.50
<i>Franees Shaylor</i> , white	1.50	<i>Walter Faxon</i> , salmon rose	2.00
<i>Franeis Willard</i> , blush white	1.50		
<i>General Bertrand</i> , aolferino red	.60		
<i>Gloire de Chas. Gombault</i> , rose, white			
salmon	.75		
<i>Grandiflora</i> , late silvery pink	1.00		
<i>Helen Wolaver</i> , sea shell pink	1.00		
<i>James Kelway</i> , rose white	1.00		
<i>Jubilee</i> , flesh white	1.00		
<i>Karl Rosenfield</i> , dark crimson	1.00		
<i>Lady Alexandra Duff</i> , pale pink	1.00		
<i>La Franee</i> , violet pink	2.00		
<i>Le Cygne</i> , milk white, early	3.00		
<i>Livingstone</i> , lilac red	1.00		
<i>Longfellow</i> , cherry red	1.50		
<i>Marguerite Gerard</i> , flesh pink	.75		
<i>Marie Crousse</i> , shell pink	1.00		
<i>Marie Jacquin</i> , white, water lily	1.00		
<i>Marie Lemoine</i> , pure white, late	.75		

Singles and Japanese

<i>Albatross</i> (Jap.) pink	\$.75
<i>Albiflora</i> (Sin.) white	1.50
<i>Austin Chamberlain</i> (Sin.) amaranth	
red	.75
<i>Beerbohm Tree</i> (Sin.) dwarf pink	1.00
<i>Duchess of Portland</i> (Sin.) soft pink	1.50
<i>Fuyajo</i> , (Jap.) velvety mahogany	3.00
<i>Geraldine</i> (Jap.) carmine violet	.75
<i>Gypsy</i> (Jap.) tyrian rose	.75
<i>Mikado</i> (Jap.) dark crimson	1.50
<i>Mina-Mota</i> (Jap.) purple red	1.50
<i>Snow wheel</i> (Jap.) white	1.50
<i>Some-Ganoka</i> (Jap.) dark red	3.00
<i>Tokio</i> (Jap.) rose pink	3.00

PAPAVER—The Poppies

<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> <i>Thibet</i> — Thibet Poppy	
A deeply-colored strain of the golden Iceland poppy.	
<i>P. orientale</i> —Oriental Poppy. The showy orange-scarlet oriental poppy.	
<i>P. oriental seedlings</i> —Some of our own. Not good enough to name or too much like many other named sorts.....	\$.35
<i>P. orientale</i> —	
E. A. Bowles, shell pink and apricot\$.50	
Enfield Beauty, salmon with maroon base, late .....	.50
Feltham, without the black blotch .....	.50
King George, bright scarlet.....	.50
Mrs. Perry, robust pink.....	.50
Olympia, semi-double scarlet.....	.75
Orange Queen, deep orange early.....	.50
Princess Victoria Louise, lilac rose .....	.50
Wurtemburgia, beautiful red, rich and large	1.00
<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i> — Blackberry lily.	
Old-fashioned orange flower with blackberry like seeds. For hardy border.	
<i>Penstemon Barbatus</i> <i>Torreyi</i> —Brilliant scarlet beard's tongue from July on. Makes wonderful grouping with Miss Lingard Phlox.	
<i>P. glaber</i> —A clear blue, attaining two feet. Blooms July to October.....	\$.30
<i>P. pubescens</i> —Violet flowers shading to flesh pink. Good for a hot dry place.	
<i>P. secundiflorus</i> —A Wyoming native blue penstemon attaining about two feet	\$.35

PHLOX

<i>Phlox amoena</i> —Four inches. Good ground carpet. Rosy pink. Early.	
<i>P. divaricata canadensis</i> — Creeper with lavender blue flowers on ten-inch stems in April and May.	
<i>P. subulata</i> — Moss pink. Rose colored. thrives in hot dry places.	
<i>P. subulata</i> —Fairy. Pale blue with purple eye	\$.30
<i>P. decussata</i> —Named varieties—	
Albert Leo Schlaeger, NEW, bright scarlet, carmine, rain and sun resistant .....	.50
B. Compte, brilliant, rich, satiny, amaranth.	
Beacon, tall, brilliant, cherry red ..	.30
Bridesmaid, white with pink eye.	
Blue Hill, NEW, nearest to blue in phlox .....	.50
Commander, deep crimson red.....	.35
Count Zeppelin, white, with red eye ..	.30
Elizabeth Campbell, light salmon pink	
Enchantress, bright salmon pink.	
Firebrand, brilliant orange scarlet	
Frau von Lassburg, late white	
Gustave Lind, NEW, dwarf salmon red, 18 to 24 inches .....	.50
Jules Sandeau, dwarf watermelon pink.	
Lord Raleigh, dark mauve.....	.30

Milly van Hoboken, large flowers of soft pink.....	.30
Mrs. Jenkins, pure white, late.	
Mrs. Ethel Pritchard, lavender blue, large .....	.35
Maid Marian, very soft lavender, fades in sun.	
Mia Ruys, dwarf white.....	.30
Miss Lingard, early white.	
Mrs. Scholten, dark salmon pink.	
Traviata, NEW, carmine red, blood red eye. Heat resistant.....	.50
Widar, reddish lavender with white eye .....	.30
<i>Platycodon Mariesi</i> —A lovely dwarf balloon flower with deep violet blue flowers on twelve-inch stems.	
<i>Polemonium coeruleum</i> — Jacob's ladder. Finely foliaged plant with showy spikes of blue in June and July. Partial shade.	

PRIMROSES

<i>Primula auricula</i> — Mealy leaves in rosettes, six to eight-inch stalks with yellow-eyed clusters of blooms of various colors	\$.35
<i>P. auricula</i> —Large flowered hybrids. A highly selected strain. Available in fall	\$.35
<i>P. cortusoides</i> — Siberian primrose. Deep rose-colored bloom in early summer on ten-inch stems. Foliage soft-wrinkled.	
<i>P. japonica</i> —Long spikes of crimson to rose bloom. Need moist ground	\$.35
<i>P. moerheimi</i> hybrids — Lovely pastel shades of yellow, pink, rose, orange purple, lilac and crimson. The finest primroses we have ever seen. Available in fall	\$.35
<i>P. pulverulenta</i> —Bartley strain. Beautiful shades of rose and pink on three-foot stems. Available in fall	\$.35
<i>P. veris</i> — This strain includes various shades of red, cream, orange and white forms of common primrose.	
<i>P. veris</i> — Blue. A bluish form of the above	\$.35
<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i> —Mixed. Strawberry-like foliaged plants with a large range of single and double flowers in many colors.	
<i>Pyrethrum roseum</i> — The pink daisy in various shades.	
<i>P. roseum</i> —James Kelway. Dark blood red.	
<i>P. roseum rubrum</i> —A large ruby red.	
<i>Rudbeckia newmanni</i> (<i>speciosa</i>) — Orange-yellow daisy-like bloom with purple cone. Two feet. Blooms in July and August.	
<i>R. purpurea</i> —The purple cone flower has purplish-pink ray flowers and very dark cone.	
<i>Sagina filifera</i> —Spergula. A tufted little grasslike evergreen for carpeting cracks in rocks or for use in flagged walks.	



THE GARDEN BRIDGE OF MRS. O. V. ALLEN, BOISE—a Petrie Job

SALVIA—The Sages

Salvia argentea—The silver-leaved sage has large frosted type leaf. Bloom white with black spots. June bloom.

S. azurea grandiflora—A tall species with azure blue bloom in September.

S. pratensis—A dark violet blue with large heavy green leaf. Blooms from May on. There are also available red and white forms. Also in heavy clumps at \$.35

S. scurea—Blue Beard. A one foot striking colored form with dark blue bracts along the stock. A biennial. Small plants \$.15

S. Turkestanica—Decorative silvery foliage with whorls of white flowers with pinkish bracts \$.30

S. verbascifolia—A tall, showy spike of dark blue flowers \$.35

Saponaria ocymoides splendens—A hardy trailer with bright rose-colored bloom in early summer.

Saxifraga hybrids—Purple Robe grows about 8 inches, is evergreen. Bloom carmine with purple reflex \$.35

Scutellaria coerulea—A Siberian rock plant with wiry stems; blue snap dragon-like flowers.

2-year plants \$.30

Senecio alpinus—A dwarf yellow flowered gray foliaged alpine \$.35

S. elivorum Othello—A tall-growing form with orange-yellow bloom in fall and reddish bronze leaves \$.35

Sidalcea—Rosy Gem. An erect Greek mallow with small rosy hollyhock-like bloom

Silene alpestris—Sheets of glistening white flowers in May and June. Six-inch plants. Best in partial shade.

S. schafta—A rose-colored, eight-inch trailer.

Solidago—An unknown tall, goldenrod species with large spikes of bloom.

Spirea filipendula—A creamy white herbaceous evergreen spirea with Astilbe spikes about 18 inches high. Use in shade.

Stachys lanata—The flowers of this woundwort are useless but the silvery foliaged plant itself is of value.

Statice latifolia—The lavender colored flowers of sea lavender are good for winter bouquets. Large plants \$.50

Stokesia cyanea—The lavender-blue flowers of Stokes aster come on 18-inch stems from July to September.

Tenerium Chamaedrys—An evergreen aromatic member of the mint family. Can be used as a boxwood substitute. Rosy red bloom in midsummer \$.35

Thulietrum flavum—A tall, creamy yellow meadow rue blooming in August.

Thermopsis caroliniana—A deep yellow lupine-like perennial growing about four feet.

Thymus serpyllum rubrum—A red blossomed form of thyme. Good for rock gardens, poor soil.

T. serpyllum languinosus—A wooly-leaved form of lovely texture.

Trollius europeus—Named. Varieties mixed. A selection of good named sorts whose labels got lost. Several shades of yellow \$.35

T. ledebouri—Orange Queen. The best trollius of the lot. Tall good color, vigorous. Heavy plants \$.50
Medium plants35

Tunica saxifraga—A compact grassy-like plant covered in summer with pink gypsophila like bloom.

Valeriana coccinea—Showy heads of rosy-colored bloom throughout summer.

Verbascum Harkness Hybrids—A very tall growing mullein with lovely yellow or white blooms. Groups well with delphinium for second crop.

V. phoeniceum hybrids—Only grow about two feet with many shades of pink to purple flowers.

Small plants, only \$.20

THE VERONICAS

Veronica amethystina—A gentian blue upright grower. About 15 inches in June.

V. incana—A dwarf silvery-leaved dark blue in June or July.

V. longifolia—About two feet. Deep blue throughout the summer.

V. longifolia subsessilis—A very fine strain with dark intense blue spikes in mid-summer \$.35

V. repens—Is only one or two inches high with light blue flowers.

V. spicata—Is 18 inches tall with long blue spikes in July and August.

V. teucrium—A dense growing, spreading dwarf with blue blossom in May.

VIOLAS

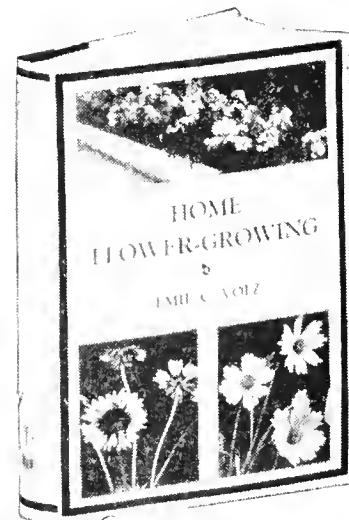
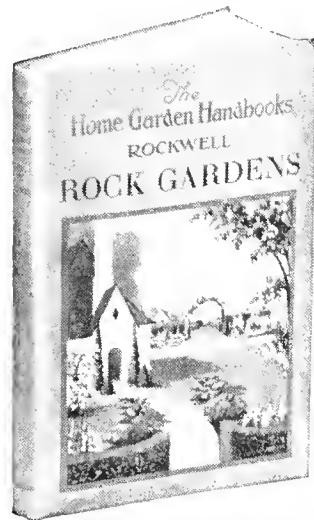
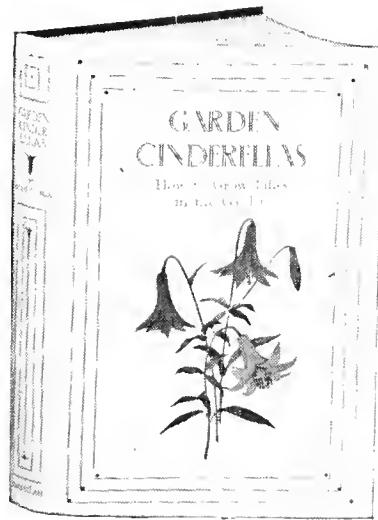
The Tufted Pansies

Viola Apricot—Rich apricot shades tinged orange towards center.

Arkwright Ruby—Ruby crimson shaded terra cotta \$.30

Rosy Queen—A rosy lilac.

Yucca filamentosa—The well known Spanish bayonet \$.25; \$.35; \$.50



Home Fruit

It is not generally known that we carry a general line of fruit stocks. We do not grow them, but are able to get them from reputable growers. The following list shows what we endeavor to keep in stock in good sizes only. We can get any kind you desire if time enough is given to obtain it.

All fruit stocks are \$.60 each for 4 to 6 feet plants, except cherry and apricot which are \$.75 each. Special orders will carry a price suited to the variety.

APPLES—Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Red Delicious, Winesap, Grimes, Yellow Transparent.

PEARS—Bartlett, Anjou, dwarf Bartlett.

PEACHES—Champion, Elberta, Early Crawford, J. H. Hale.

APRICOT—Chinese, Tilton, Moorpark.

PLUMS—Bradshaw, Satsuma.

PRUNES—Italian.

CHERRY—Montmorency, Late Duke, Bing, Royal Anne, Lambert, Black Tartarian.

CURRANTS—Perfection.

GOOSEBERRY—Oregon Champion.

GRAPES—Brighton, red; Concord, black; Worden, black; Campbell Early, black; Agawam, red; Niagara, white.

All of above small fruits—Each \$.25 Per doz \$2.50 Per 100 \$15.00

—NOTES—

ORDER SHEET

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